Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

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OUR UNITS BLAST 11 FOE'S PLANES RAIDING KITACHISHIMA SUNDAY; 9 ENEMY VESSELS IN MOROBE HIT

IL DUCE ENTERS GERMANY AFTER HEROIC RESCUE

News of Swift Action by Paratroops Broadcast Sunday Throughout Reich

FOE STRATEGISTS FOOLED

Fuehrer Hitler Said Responsible For Operations to Save Mussolini

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Benito Mussolini has entered Germany escorted by German units, according to reports from Algiers.

News Broadcast Sunday

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—The news of Benito Mussolini's rescue by German parachute troops was broadcast throughout Germany before 11 p.m. Sunday. From the fact that the announcement was made by the Fuehrer's Headquarters, it is believed that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler personally planned the rescue and ordered his units at the front to carry out his plans in face of any difficulty.

The use of paratroops was a characteristically swift German move and all Berlin is talking of the petrified amazement which apparently overcame the traitorous Italian units guarding Mussolini when the Germans poured out from the skies to the rescue. Neither the Fuehrer's Headquarters nor any other official source revealed where the Italian Duce was being held and what he will do in the future.

Foe Made Laughing-Stock

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—The rescue of Il Duce Mussolini from the hands of the Badoglio clique by the Germans has made the Anglo-American strategists 'a laughing-stock of the world, the Reuter News Agency, for instance, having reported the Duce to have been carried off to North Africa.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters in announcing the rescue did not as yet reveal the place and other particulars of the brilliant action. This is the first time in 50 days since any official report became available concerning the fate of the Duce after the coup d'etat of July 25 following his attendance at the fateful session of the Fascist Grand Council.

According to information received by the German Foreign Office, after the meeting of the Grand Council, Il Duce Mussolini proceeded to the Villa Savoia where he was received in audience by King Emmanuel III. As he came out of the villa he was kidnapped by Badoglio's henchmen, the Cavalry Gendarmerie, and from their barracks he was taken to Fort Lapechi near Rome early next morning and thence to Ponza Island in Gaeta Bal.

Leader Restored

As the handing over of Il Duce Mussolini to the anti-Axis forces formed one of the essential terms of the Badoglio truce, the Reuter News Agency, for instance, reported that the Duce had already been carried off to North Africa, running a little ahead of the story. The heroic action of the Germans, including paratroops, has restored to the Fascist cause its inspiration and its leader. Thus ex-Premier Mussolini is again to enter international politics at the head of a new Fascist Government.

The puppet Government under Marshal Pietro Badoglio has not only alienated the feelings of patriotic Italians but even of those pusillanimous ones who counted on the acceptance of the humiliating 13 articles to regain peace, for the Germans have acted with lightning rapidity to repair whatever damage the cowardly defection may have wrought. The Badoglio of safety it so dishonorably sought to secure.

At the German Foreign Office it was stated in the course of the press conference today that the King of Italy, the Crown Prince and Marshal Badoglio were staying at the British Army Headquarters in Sicily.

Badoglio Demanded Oil

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—The fact that the Badoglio Government demanded oil from Germany for the Italian navy two days after the capitulation; namely on September 5 is called a "Triumph of treason" by the naval correspondent of the Scenska Dagbladet.

Effect of Italy's Surrender On Axis Strength Negligible

Japan and Germany Have Little to Lose and Much To Gain by Italy's Defection—Reich Relieved Of Heavy Burden

By SADAO IGUCHI
Special to the Nippon Times
By Arrangement with the Asahi

The political upheaval that broke out in Italy on July 25 was a danger-signal to the future of the joint war prosecution by the Tripartite Alliance Powers. Japan and Germany saw the signal, but true to their respective traditional policies of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of another country and hoping that Badoglio would live up to his pledge to keep up fighting, refrained from any action, although the two Powers did make full preparations against all conceivable contingencies. As has been declared by the Japanese Government, Badoglio's recent unconditional surrender, although regrettable, did not come as a bolt from the blue.

It is admitted that with the landing of a powerful enemy force it unfortunately became Italy's lot to fight a hard battle in her homeland. It is open to question, however, whether this fact alone can be a justification for an unconditional surrender, especially when Italy was bound by a sacred pledge not to conclude a separate peace. Therefore, to sympathize with the Italian people is one thing; to feel indignant at Badoglio's perfidy is quite another.

While the writer does not subscribe to the view that Italy's defection is a boon to Japan and Germany, it can be conclusively proved in many ways that it has a negligible effect on the future fighting potentialities of the Axis camp.

Not First Case

Cases are not totally absent where a member of an allied camp has dropped out during a war. France affords the latest instance, but it was only after Premier Reynaud and Marshal Petain took certain steps by way of doing duty to her allies that France got out of the anti-Axis camp. In sharp contrast, Badoglio deceived his allies to the last moment, telling them, even after signing the unconditional truce on September 3, that Italy would keep up fighting, rather than bear the unbearable humiliation of an unconditional surrender. The writer considers it his duty to record this fact in future history. To have continued to join hands with a country led by a man who could be up to treachery of such black order would have been like journeying with an armed robber in the dark of night. It is fortunate that Japan and Germany have been saved from such a danger.

Japan and Germany have little to lose and much to gain by Italy's defection. From now on, Germany will be able to make a more advantageous disposition of her troops. It is no secret that the defense of Italian colonies entailed heavy demands, both in men and material, on the German forces under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel. In addition, with the Italian navy's hold on the Mediterranean what it was, Germany was compelled to fight a war in North Africa and at Sicily in which the odds were definitely not in her favor. Relieved from this burden, Germany has now set up a solid stronghold in northern Italy which may be considered as the addition of a large, powerful force.

Dependent on Germany

In the second place, Italy, poor in natural resources, was dependent almost entirely on Germany for such items as coal, iron, steel, oil and others which to fighting Germany are as precious as her very life-blood. Of coal, Italy was getting as much as ten million tons yearly from Germany. A large variety of daily necessities were also supplied by Germany. Not only has this heavy burden been lifted off Germany's shoulders, but she is now able more profitably to employ the several hundred locomotives and several thousand freight coaches which formerly had to be set aside for purposes of transportation to Italy.

What we must be on guard against at this time is the orgy of enemy propaganda centering on the Italian situation. Opportunistic America and Britain, at heart, do not think Badoglio a patriot nor yet a moralist. All they expect of him is to turn his countrymen against their allies of yesterday. But the fact remains that the inveigling of Badoglio does not mean added strength to the Anglo-American camp, for in the light of the prevailing situation, Badoglio's capitulaton does not mean Italy's surrender. The enemy's vociferous propaganda, is only to bolster up the drooping spirit of the war-weary Anglo-American peoples and to disturb the morale of the Axis nations. We should not allow ourselves to be misled by enemy propaganda in appraising the current situation. Wishful thinking over Anglo-American-Soviet relations is taboo.

Seen from the broadest viewpoint, Italy's defection is an inevitable circumstance in the present stage of the war situation. We must have the courage to face this truth. That is the way of a strong nation confident of ultimate victory; that is the way to devise effective future measures.

Battlefields Different

While it is eminently desirable that Japan and Germany should join forces somewhere in western Asia and unfold joint operations in close unity this, unfortunately, seems to be a remote possibility for the time being. As things now stand, the two Powers, although sharing a common war objective, have to fight on different battle grounds. But the point must not be lost sight of that laxity on the part of the one nation will at once affect the war efforts of the other. With this constantly in mind, the two nations should be bound by even closer ties than in the past and gain impregnable footholds in their respective spheres of operation.

Turning to East Asia, we find that the enemy's counter-offensive is being intensified. But this only attests to the fact that the defense of East Asia has been strengthened and that Japan's task of liberating the peoples of that region is progressing steadily. Burma has already gained the glory of independence; Thailand has realized her aspiration to recover her lost territory; an independent Philippines is about to be born; Java has been promised self-rule; China has been freed for good from the shackles of unequal treaties; Manchoukuo stands on a foundation solid as the rock.

In a word, East Asia, having gained complete autonomy for the first time in its history with Japan's magnanimous help, is carrying on a common war against the Anglo-American war for aggression. The stronger the defense of East Asia, the more tenacious will be the enemy's counter-offensive. Instead of being swayed by immediate fluctuations in the situation, we should keep on fighting, confident of ultimate victory.

CHUNGKING PLANS FOR SINKIANG FAIL

Northwest Development Makes No Headway

Domei

CANTON, September 13.—The development of China's northwestern district by the Chungking regime has made no headway, while that regime pins great hopes on it. Reports coming from the spot are very pessimistic, constituting a source of great worry to the regime. An industry inspection mission dispatched by the Chungking regime to Sinkiang Province on a four-month itinerary arrived at Tihua on September 1 by way of Lanchow, Tunghwang, Ansi and other towns. The latest report submitted by the mission to Chungking reveals great geographical difficulties in carrying out the industrial development of the district.

ITALIAN CABINET CONVENES

Discusses Technical Problems for Administering Various Ministries

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—The Italian Cabinet convened today under the chairmanship of the senior cabinet minister and concluded important deliberations concerning the fundamental and technical problems for the administration of the affairs of the various ministries, the Stefani News Agency reports.

Numerous decisions were made for the prosecution of the Ministerial affairs as executed during peacetime, and various measures were passed regarding the food problem.

U.S. Fleet Enters Genoa

Domei

ZURICH, September 8.—An American fleet has entered the port of Genoa, according to United Press dispatches from the border districts.

His Majesty Grants Audience to Generals; Imperial Gifts Given

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience in the Imperial Palace on Monday morning Lieutenant-General Tadayoshi Sano, Major-General Eikichi Sugiura and 12 other major-generals, all of whom established brilliant exploits on the first line and recently returned home. Lieutenant-General Sano later was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. The returned generals were awarded Imperial gifts.

ANTI-AXIS SCHEMING TO REMOVE BADOGLIO

British Press Says Bonomo to Replace Premier and Capital Set Up in Palermo

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—In view of developments since the capitulation of the Badoglio Government, the anti-Axis camp apparently is already planning to oust Marshal Pietro Badoglio from his post as Premier of the puppet Italian regime.

Of this, an Exchange Telegraph report from Palermo states: "The fate of the Badoglio Government has already been decided. Badoglio will probably be replaced by the Socialist, Borromo, and the seat of the regime will be placed at Palermo. From the fact that the military authorities are instituting various, strict patrol measures in Palermo, it is believed that not only Badoglio but the Italian King, Queen, Crown Prince and Chief of Staff General Vittorio Ambrosio are also in that city."

Dignitaries in Palermo

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The Italian King, Queen, and Crown Prince, as well as Marshal Pietro Badoglio and General Vittorio Ambrosio, Chief of Staff, are at present in Palermo, Sicily, according to a Reuter wire received here.

QUIET ATMOSPHERE EXISTS IN VATICAN

Papal Authorities Study Italian Situation

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Perfect peace and order is maintained in Vatican City, reports a Stefani dispatch in disclosing the situation in the Papal State since the occupation of Rome by the German forces.

According to the dispatch, His Holiness Pope Pius XII summoned Papal Secretary of State Cardinal Luigi Maglione after the Mass today and conferred at length on official matters. After the conference, Pope Pius expressed several personal views.

The gateway to the Vatican is closed but occasionally the massive brass gate is open to admit or let out special councilors.

Meanwhile, the Papal authorities are discreetly observing the trend and progress of the situation in Italy.

Vote on Alliance

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—The clash of public opinions in the United States over the alternative of concluding a permanent military alliance with the Soviet Union was disclosed by a recent survey of the Gallup Polls as follows: For an alliance 39%; Against an alliance 37%; Undecided 24%.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, September 14, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Bright and Dark Sides of Italy

NIPPON SANGYO.—Foreign dispatches tell of bright and dark sides of Italy. The bright side is that Il Duce Mussolini has been rescued by the Germans and the dark side is the publication of the most humiliating truce terms that any nation has been forced to accept in the history of the world.

Since the criminal treachery of the Badoglio clique on July 25, the safety of the Duce was a matter for concern of all patriotic Italians and their allies. The establishment of the Fascist National Government in Northern Italy in his name became known but still the fate of the Duce was undisclosed. We congratulate Italy, especially now at the crossroads of eternal dishonor or redemption, that on the verge of danger of being handed over to his enemies, the Duce was rescued by the gallantry of German para-troops and other units.

On the strategic side, the Germans with lightning rapidity have occupied all the important points in Northern and Central Italy and whatever the Anglo-American strategists may have planned through Badoglio's

(Contiuped on Page 2)

Imperial Navy Eagles Destroy Major Part of Hostile Vessels

ATTACK ON SUNDAY

5 Transports, 2 Tugboats, 1 Sub-chaser Heavily Damaged And Set Ablaze

Swooping down on the enemy warships and vessels in Morobe Bay on the southeastern coast of New Guinea on Sunday, Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units dealt the enemy another telling blow.

Destroying the major portion of the enemy vessels in the bay, the Japanese planes heavily damaged and set afire one large-sized transport, four medium-sized transports, two tugboats and one submarine chaser, and sank one tugboat.

The loss on the Japanese side was one plane which self-blasted itself against an enemy target.

These results were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Monday as follows:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units attacked the enemy warships and vessels in Morobe Bay on September 12 and destroyed their major portion. The war results follow:

"One large-sized transport heavily damaged and set ablaze; four medium-sized transports heavily damaged and set ablaze; one tugboat sunk; two tugboats damaged and set ablaze; and one sub-chaser damaged.

"Japanese loss in this attack was one plane self-blasted."

Daring Exploit Told

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 11.—The daring exploit of Special Sergeant-Major Nemoto, who set out alone in his plane and blasted the encampment of the enemy land forces in the vicinity of Lae in New Guinea, has won the acclaim of the Japanese Air Units in this area.

On September 11, our crack Air Units took off despite adverse weather conditions, but during the flight, the plane carrying Special Sergeant-Major Nemoto developed trouble in the fuselage.

Special Sergeant-Major Nemoto immediately returned to the base, and transferring into a waiting plane, left the field and sped after the flight squadron. However, unable to catch up with the formation, he proceeded alone in search of the enemy.

Suddenly he was accosted by two enemy fighters, but defying their repeated assaults, he continued toward enemy territory, reaching the sky east of Lae around 10 a.m.

Scouring the panorama below him, he espied an encampment of the enemy land forces on the left bank of the Buss River. Without hesitation, he surprise-attacked the enemy forces, and on top of strafing the six enemy tents by furious machine-gun fire, he blasted the position with bombs and completely reduced the enemy camp, and triumphantly returned to the base.

21 Enemy Planes Downed In Abortive S. Pacific Raids

Japanese Navy Airmen Repulse 12 Aircraft of Foe Over Macassar; Blast 16 Raiders Off Buin and Decimate 5 More in Kulambangra Isle

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 13.—The American air units in the South Pacific and New Guinea areas have intensified their attacks on the Japanese acquired territories of late, but unable to smash our inpenetrable defenses, the enemy air forces again lost 21 planes in the raids attempted in the Celebes, Bougainville and Kulambangra Islands on September 11.

At midnight, September 11, 12 enemy fighters attacked Macassar in the Celebes but our forces gave furious battle to the raiders and succeeded in repulsing the attack. The enemy fliers were only able to inflict a slight damage to one of our small-sized service ships.

During the forenoon of the same day, a formation of enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers and fighters, aggregating 77 planes in all, approached Buin in Bougainville Island but the Japanese Navy "Wild Eagles" intercepted the enemy raiders, and in the ensuing engagement, downed 14 enemy fighters and two bombers. The loss on our side was one fighter, in addition to damage at a portion of our two encampments.

Almost simultaneous with this raid, another enemy formation of 69 planes, including Douglas SBD dive-bombers, Grumman PBF bombers, North American B-25 bombers and Vought-Sikorsky F4U fighters, attempted to raid our positions in Kulambangra Island, but our land units gave fierce battle to the marauders and successfully downed five of their number.

Only trivial damage was suffered by our side in the raid.

Hopoi Enemy Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 13.—The anti-Axis forces are exerting frantic efforts to maintain their supply lives to the Hopoi area in New Guinea, but again an alert unit of the Imperial Navy "Wild Eagles" spied an enemy convoy in the vicinity of Morobe Bay on the morning of September 12, and immediately attacked the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties to the enemy ships.

The results ascertained to date include one tugboat sunk, and one large-sized transport, four medium-sized transports, two tugboats, and one submarine chaser set aflame.

NOTABLE PROGRESS MADE BY MANCHOU

Development Plans Pushed Energetically in Spite of War—Progress Is Smooth

Domei

HSINKING, September 13.—It was six years ago that Manchoukuo with its eyes set on great things and with tremendous energy embarked upon the first five-year plan for the development of Manchoukuo, a program on which the total power of officials and civilians was to be concentrated.

There were difficult conditions at home and abroad for the consummation of the plan. But these were overcome. In the spring of last year the entire program was completed.

As soon as it finished the first plan, Manchoukuo set itself to enforce the second five-year program.

Despite difficult conditions under the War of Greater East Asia the second development plan progressed smoothly.

Compared with last year there is a marked increase in output in the heavy branch of industry. Pig iron has increased 15 per cent, steel ingots 50 per cent, and steel products 114 per cent. The production of copper has increased more than three times. Zinc has increased more than two times.

In the first development program which was brought to completion at the end of March last year emphasis was put on the development of heavy industries and really remarkable was the increase which was noted in the output of the more important metals at the time the plan was completed compared with the time the program was started. Steel ingots increased 145 per cent, steel products 264 per cent, lead 12 times, and zinc four times.

New Furnaces Installed

The Penchihu Coal and Iron Company, where new shaft furnaces were put in function in the autumn of 1941 and in that of last year maintains the reputation of being the biggest kingdom of pig iron of low phosphorus content in the world.

There are Swedish pig iron and British hematite pig iron, both of which are pig iron of low phosphorus content which is absolutely necessary for the manufacture of arms. The production of these Swedish and British brands of iron ore of low phosphorus content is on a small scale. Apart from the Penchihu Coal and Iron Company there are no iron works in the world with blast furnaces of the capacity of those of

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SELF-SUPPLY SEEN FOR SOUTH REGIONS

Practically All Vital Goods Produced in Large Masses to Meet War Demands

Domei

SHONAN, September 10.—No longer a mere base for supplies of raw materials, the Southern Regions are now in a position to attain self-sufficiency in practically all essential goods, thanks to the remarkable economic progress, according to qualified economic observers.

The countries in the southern area have been completely emancipated from Anglo-American economic exploitation and are now being steadily rehabilitated to serve as key points for the defense of East Asia, observers said. It is due chiefly to the enthusiastic cooperation on the part of the local inhabitants that such satisfactory results are being obtained in the increased production of rice and other vital commodities, they added.

Paralleling the swift agricultural development, plans for the industrialization of the Southern Regions are progressing steadily, thus buttressing the fighting strength of Japan, the observers declared adding it is no wonder that the Anglo-Americans fear that Japan's fighting strength would be enhanced by the utilization of resources in the Southern Regions.

It was revealed that the Army arsenal in Shonan, machine manufacturing and railway plants in Kuala Lumpur as well as iron works, machine and tool manufacturing plants, rolling stocks and factories in Java, which were previously owned by Anglo-Americans have been completely repaired and are now working in full capacity.

The pig-iron industry is also in full swing in Malai, Java, and Sumatra, while the output of carbide and various other important chemicals, cement, storage batteries and other vital equipment and materials are expanding at an amazingly rapid pace. In addition, a paper industry is being started at various places in order to ensure self-sufficiency.

The utilization of resources in the Southern Regions for war purposes is progressing smoothly, due to properly controlled labor materials and funds as well as expansion of the transportation system, and remarkable strides in building steel and wooden vessels, the observers asserted.

Attack by 18 Bombers Foiled as Our Forces Down 9 of Them

ANNOUNCED MONDAY

One of Japanese Fighters Bags Hostile Craft by Crashing Itself Against It

Japanese Army and Navy air units and ground batteries promptly repulsed with highly effective results an enemy air attack on Kitachishima last Sunday morning, shooting down nine and heavily damaging two of the 18 enemy bombers, it was disclosed in a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued at 3:30 p.m. on Monday.

One of the enemy aircraft downed met its fate when it was deliberately crashed into by a Japanese fighter plane, the communique revealed.

The communique follows:

"Eighteen enemy bombers attacked Kitachishima on the morning of September 12. Intercepting them Japanese Army and Navy air units and ground units shot down nine of them (of which one is uncertain) and heavily damaged another two. It is especially noteworthy that one of the Japanese fighter planes deliberately crashed itself into an enemy plane and brought it down.

"Besides damage to two Japanese transports, damage on the ground was negligible."

Came in Morning

The American air force in a formation of six Consolidated B-24's and 12 North American B-25's, a total of 18, came attacking Kitachishima at 9 a.m. on September 12.

The raiders were met and attacked by our Army and Navy Air Units and ground forces. A fierce aerial battle ensued. The glorious achievements of our forces, were that five enemy B-24's, one of which was unconfirmed, and two B-25's were shot down in combat in the air, the guns on the ground downed two B-25's and severely damaged two B-25's; and only seven enemy planes escaped, undamaged. Thus the firmness of the defense of the remote northern region was demonstrated.

Dies Glorious Death

Above all Lieutenant Jiro Yokosaki, hailing from Kuhi, Nagatomomura, Toyoda-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, after a most violent fight with an enemy B-24 plane, crashed his plane into the enemy machine and died a glorious death.

The only damage on our side in the enemy air raid was that two transports were damaged but so slightly that they had no difficulty in navigating. Nothing unusual happened to our ground installations.

The enemy B-24 planes had each a crew of 11 members and B-25 a crew of five. The blow received by the enemy in the present raid was the loss at a stroke of 75 crew members apart from two severely damaged planes.

The enemy became restless over the deadlocked war situation in the Southwestern Pacific area. It planned to check the Southwestern Pacific war situation and disturb our rear by resorting to guerilla aerial warfare. Since the death-in-honor of the Yamazaki Unit of hero-gods and the withdrawal of our forces from Kiska the enemy had been making frantic efforts to strengthen its air base strength in the Aleutians area. It was on the lookout for opportunity. It made an erroneous judgment that there was disturbance in our public mind in consequence of the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime of Italy to the United States and Britain. With an eye on the effect on the war of nerves it again wriggled after the manner of an act of guerilla warfare by bombing Kitachishima. The raid ended in the collapse of the enemy which made great sacrifices in planes shot down or severely damaged.

The present raid was but an act of wriggling which the enemy did after judging our Yamato spirit by the standard of the war psychology of its people who are disturbed over the slightest development of the war situation. It made a full demonstra-

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ASTOUNDING STRIDES NOTED IN S. BORNEO

Inhabitants Develop Economic, Cultural Fields in Collaboration With Japanese

Domei

MACASSAR, September 10.—A year and a half under the benevolent administration of the Japanese authorities has resulted in astounding progress in all phases of economic and cultural life of the native inhabitants of Southern Borneo, who are now collaborating with the authorities for the expansion of production of various materials necessary for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a Naval Administrator who returned here from South Borneo after an extensive survey.

"The positive cooperation of the inhabitants, especially the younger generation, who have pledged to live and die together with Japan in economic rehabilitation, testifies to their firm faith in Japan which is steadily being strengthened," he declared.

In the economic development of the region, the exploitation of rich oil resources in South Borneo is of foremost importance for the prosecution of the War, he said, adding that not only oil but other mineral resources are being rapidly developed.

Various industries have been established in South Borneo, according to the Administrator, while the construction of wooden ships also has been speeded up. Furthermore, a phenomenal increase in foodstuffs production has been attained. The Japanese authorities he added, were deeply moved by the act of the Dyak tribesmen, who proposed to supply the authorities with stocks of rice as a sign of their highest esteem of the Japanese.

"Medical and sanitation measures now being carried out by the Japanese authorities for the prevention of malaria, which constitute the key to the rehabilitation of the Southern Regions, has attained splendid results," he said.

He added that the health authorities are now enforcing various preventive measures in accordance with the different situations in the various localities, such as mowing thick grass, weeding, filling pools with earth and sprinkling chemicals over wide areas where mosquitoes breed. The effectiveness of these measures is seen by the fact that no new cases of malaria have been reported.

In the educational field, some 30 middle schools and public schools are contributing greatly toward elevating the native inhabitants. In response to the enthusiastic desire of the populace to acquire an education, he declared that the Japanese educational authorities have succeeded in overcoming the difficulty of obtaining proper teaching materials, and now instructions which appeal to the peculiar culture and sentiments of the native inhabitants are being given.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

perfidy has been neatly frustrated. The Directory that has been established in Northern Italy has been visibly strengthened by the return of Il Duce Mussolini to take personal command of the new administration and warfare. Thus not only has loyalist Italy been strengthened but also its ties with its allies have been markedly tightened.

The terms for the surrender of Italy were such as people with any common sense could not have believed. But the Badoglio Government accepted them, a fact that shows that it is after all a puppet regime. Even the Hottentot tribe would not have shown any hesitation in rejecting them. The action of the leaders of a race with a glorious history in agreeing to terms that would reduce the 45,000,000 of their compatriots to the state of slaves was an act of treachery that could not be tolerated. The men responsible for the surrender of Italy have fled to Sicily where they are doing all they can to insure that they will be safe personally.

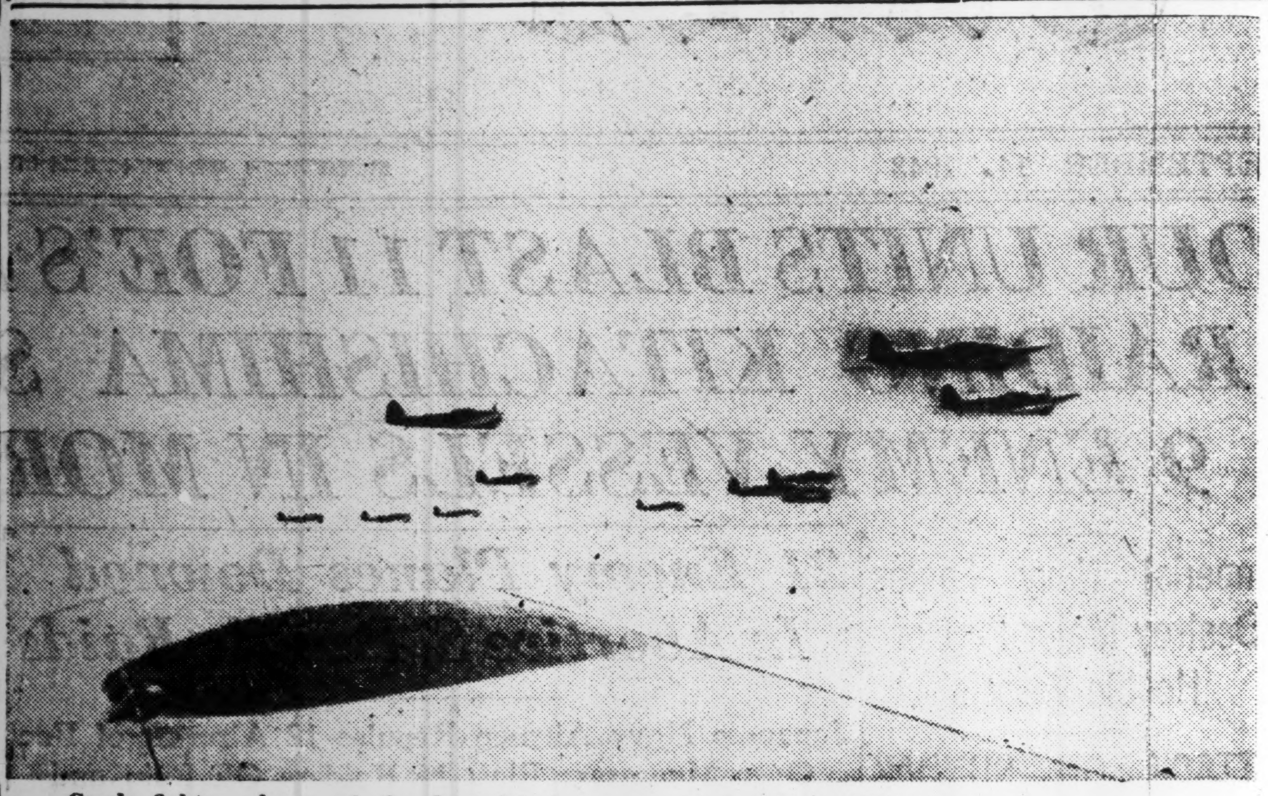
It is only too natural that the truce agreement concluded between such a corrupt man as Badoglio and the Anglo-American camp makes no real headway. The Anglo-American camp has begun to change its attitude toward Badoglio. Even rumors for the change of Badoglio from his present post are circulating. There is no humanity in the eyes of America and Britain. For the acquisition of supremacy they do not care for sacrificing any other nation.

Italian Warships Scuttled

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Two of the three Italian torpedo boats that fled for shelter to the Balearic Islands scuttled themselves, it is reported by a dispatch from Madrid. It is believed that these vessels are those that were attached to the fleet of one cruiser and six destroyers that is now moored in Port Mahon in Minorca Island of the Balearic Group.

Ever Alert for the Enemy



Crack fighter planes of the Imperial Army Forces constantly on the lookout for the enemy | in the skies of Kitachishima.

(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

Mohammedans in Mindanao Show Goodwill To Japan by Rescuing Japanese Airman

Domei

DAVAO, September 13.—The rescue of a Japanese sergeant who made a forced landing because of engine trouble by the Mohammedans residing in the Lanao area, Mindanao, whose fearlessness had put fear into the Americans, apparently attests to the goodwill of some 600,000 Filipino Mohammedans toward the Japanese.

On that day in September when Sergeant XX flew over the area, east of Lake Lanao, he had to make forced-landing due to engine trouble. When he was thrown down in a paddy field, he saw a party of Mohammedans marching toward him. Anticipating an attack he drew his sword. The Mohammedans however began gesturing, eagerly wishing to show that they embraced no ill-feeling toward him and shouted the names of some Japanese officers they knew.

After some time the Sergeant finally understood that they had come to rescue him and not to attack him. When they were thus understood the Mohammedans were overjoyed and took the Japanese airman to their chieftain's house. While he was tenderly attended to and heartily welcomed, they hurried to the Japanese garrison to report on the whereabouts of the Sergeant.

A Japanese plane while searching for the Sergeant viewed a number of Mohammedans arguing with one another. Nearing the group it was discovered that they were arguing to obtain the honor of escorting the Sergeant to the garrison.

The Sergeant was safely rescued by his comrade plane.

The Japanese garrison in appreciation of the cooperation offered by the Mohammedans has lately decided to send the Sultan and some 10 others a letter of appreciation and a token of gratitude.

PHILIPPINES' CARABAOS GIVEN SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Officials on Islands Improving Breeding of Domesticated Animals for Farming

Domei

MANILA, September 12.—Praising the work of the officials in the Bureau of Animal Industry, who are aiding carabao owners in encouraging scientific care and breeding of animals, the Tribune today said, "It is especially commendable since carabaos will inevitably help to secure further, the already progressing industries in the New Philippines."

It was revealed that native carabaos are now being crossed with the Indian buffalo in government-owned stock farms while similar experiments are being carried out at the Alaband and Dumarao stock farms. At the same time, pamphlets are being widely circulated among owners, more than ever before, while fairs and exhibitions are being held to encourage the raising of superior breeds.

The paper also pointed out that carabaos were always linked with agriculture on the islands, since more and more uncultivated lands are being opened up, the Philippines is rapidly marching toward economic self-sufficiency.

GOULD IN CHUNGKING

To Revive Evening Post for Chiang Regime

Domei

CANTON, September 13.—The Evening Post which had been published in Shanghai up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is expected to be published in Chungking shortly.

According to a broadcast from Chungking, Randall Gould, former editor of the paper, arrived in Chungking on September 10. Gould the same day told a reporter of the Central News Agency that he was planning to resume publication of the Evening Post at Chungking in English and Chinese. The final decision, however, will be made after consulting Chang Tao-pang, Propaganda Minister of the Chungking Government, he said.

Countess Bergolo Flees

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Countess Calvi di Bergolo, King Vittorio Emanuele's eldest daughter has fled from Italy with her children and has arrived in southern Switzerland, it is reported from Chiasso.

LUZON BEGINS CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE LIVESTOCK

3-Week Conferences Held by Animal Industry Bureau to Study Self-Supply

Domei

MANILA, September 11.—An educational campaign and a series of conferences to bolster the supply of livestock and livestock products have been conducted for the past three weeks in Central Luzon under the auspices of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the conferences held in the various provinces with local officials, veterinarians and livestock inspectors, the desire was expressed to cooperate in the execution of the Government plan for increase in livestock production.

The attainment of self-sufficiency in the supply of livestock products through improved farm management, livestock raising and utilization of idle grassland was stressed by the Bureau of Animal Industry officails.

FOOD SITUATION CLARIFIED

Prime Minister Receives Report on Nation's Resources

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, accompanied by Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister Takeshige Ishiguro and Director-General of the Foodstuff Board Mototake Yugawa, called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence Monday afternoon.

Attended also by President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino, Prime Minister Tojo heard Agriculture and Forestry Minister Yamazaki explain in detail the supply and demand conditions of foodstuffs.

Stilwell Admits Plane Loss

Domei

CANTON, September 13.—Stilwell' headquarters has admitted the loss of one of its planes which raided the Wuhan district on September 11, according to a Chungking radio broadcast. The American plane shot down by the Japanese Air Force was a Curtiss P-40.

Metropolitan Election Held

The first election of the members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly was held between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Monday throughout all wards and towns of the metropolis. Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis was among the early voters at the Yoyohata National School, Shibuya-ku.

U.S. OFFERS SOVIETS POST BELLUM PACT

Security Pact Offered Moscow Part of Roosevelt's Plan To Gain Personal Glory

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The United States Government is preparing to offer the Soviet Union a Post-war Security Pact, according to a dispatch by the Daily Express correspondent in New York.

The correspondent, writing under the date of September 9, said that Britain may also join in this offer at the projected meeting of American, British and Soviet foreign ministers. He also stated that Roosevelt's actions during the recent months have been part of a "master pattern by which he is working toward the great achievement of his life." In this pattern, the correspondent explained, is the disappearance of Sumner Welles from the State Department, the President's appeasement of Congress on many issues and also his continued silence while the country asks for the lead in world affairs.

The dispatch also stated that President Roosevelt almost unnoticed, forged the economic league of 40 lend-lease nations and now, together with Winston Churchill, is known to have shaped the broad outlines of another section of his "master plan"—maintenance with Stalin the Soviet-American Security Pact, which fits into the picture "to maintain lasting peace."

SCHOOL TEXT BOOK PUTS STRESS ON ASIA IDEALS

Writings of Chinese, Japanese Scholars Included in Literature for N. China

Domei

PEKING, September 11.—The first volume of school text book on literature, which has been prepared for distribution, is based on the ideals of the reconstruction of East Asia.

Compilation committee of the Board of Education of the North China Political Affairs Commission, included in the new text book feature works by Chou Tso-jen and Ping-po, outstanding Chinese writers in New China, an article by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, and the biography of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, noted patriot.

Translation works by Ryunosuke Akutagawa and Dr. Yaichi Haga, famous Japanese writers, are also featured in the text book.

NAVY TO HOLD CEREMONY

Planes Presented by People to Be Named at Public Meeting

The ceremony for the naming of planes presented by the people to the Japanese Navy will be held in the plaza of Hibiya Park on September 20 the same date on which the Aviation Commemoration Day falls. Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada and other high officers of the Navy will attend the function which will start at 1 p.m.

The planes which will be named during the ceremony total 74, including 25 which have been donated to the Navy by the retail tobacco dealers throughout the country.

Following the ceremony the people present will be entertained by a program of music and stage dances.

Okabe Visits Chiba

Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe visited the Chiba Higher Horticultural School at Matsudo, Chiba Prefecture, Saturday.

CHIANG DESPERATE, PROPOSES REFORMS

Believes Constitutional Government Will Extricate Chungking From Present Plight

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—The address made by Chiang Kai-shek at the opening session of the eleventh plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Chungking, wherein he declared "now that final victory is drawing near, we at the plenary session should discuss thoroughly how to build a new, prosperous and strong China," was described here today by observers as fantastic.

Chiang Kai-shek's emphasis on national reconstruction was seen by observers as counter-propaganda against the National Government at Nanking which has been making phenomenal progress under Japan's wholehearted support.

These same observers attached great significance to Chiang Kai-shek's statement wherein he suggested constitutional government should be enforced as soon as possible. The fact that the enforcement of constitutional government, which has been repeatedly postponed on the contention that the time was unfavorable because of the war, should now be urged by Chiang Kai-shek, himself, clearly reflects the difficulties of the Chungking regime, these observers pointed out.

Also very significantly Chiang Kai-shek said that after the enforcement of the constitutional government, the Kuomintang should hand over the government to the people. Therefore, he added, the Kuomintang at the present plenary session should thoroughly discuss the position of the party and its responsibilities "when that time comes."

Offering his personal opinion, obviously in an attempt to appease the Chinese circles in Chungking and other Chungking controlled areas which recently have been manifesting dissatisfaction with the Chungking policies and its results, he said that after the institution of the constitutional government Kuomintang should be on equal footing with other ordinary parties.

HULL MAKES BROADCAST ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Heaps Praises on Soviets—Warns Americans Japan and Germany Still Powerful

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, today delivered a nation-wide broadcast in which he covered the present and future foreign policy of his nation. Hull stressed cooperation with Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and other anti-Axis countries, and, in view of the delicate situation existing between the Soviets and America, heaped flattering words of praise on the Soviet Union's resistance against Germany, adding that America wanted to continue cooperation with the Soviets.

Concerning the future of the war, Hull, in his usual manner, expended many words in his belief in "victory" but the words carried no great significance. Hull also warned that although Italy had surrendered Japan and Germany were still unharmed and that Americans should not give themselves over to optimism.

General George Marshall, Chief of General Staff of the United States Army, also broadcast today concerning the situation in the Pacific. He talked loudly of a counter-offensive against Japan.

New Jehol Governor Named

Domei

HSINKING, September 13.—Chiang Chuen-wo, Governor of Tunghua Province of Manchoukuo, was appointed Governor of Jehol Province succeeding Ma Kwan-ping, who has been named professor of Kenkoku University here. Many other shifts in provincial posts were also made public at the same time.

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2 ADMIRALS' SONS PASS WITH HONORS

Graduate From Naval Academy

Norio Sawamoto, son of Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Minister of the Navy, is among the honor graduates of the Naval Academy which will hold its graduation exercises on September 15.

Another honor graduate is Saburo Mazaki, third son of Rear-Admiral Katsuji Mazaki, a member of the House of Representatives.

Norio Sawamoto was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture and on graduating from the Azabu Middle School, in Tokyo, in July, 1940, entered the Naval Academy in December of the same year. Saburo Mazaki is a nephew of General Jinzaburo Mazaki, former Inspector General of Military Education. He hails from Saga Prefecture and entered the Naval Academy in 1940 after graduating from the Tokyo First Middle School.

Solons See 4th Term

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—It is reported from Washington that 61 per cent of the Congressmen, returning to Washington after consultations with voters in their respective areas, stated today that President Roosevelt can be reelected to the fourth term.

Java Party Given Dinner

The Java Inspection Party visited various industrial plants of Tokyo Monday. At night members of the party were invited to a dinner held by the Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at the Dai-Toa Kaikan.

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JUDO TOURNAMENT DECIDED

Filipino, Japanese Experts to Meet At Training Hall

Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Both Filipino and Japanese judo experts will participate in a second judo meet to be held on September 15 at the training hall of the Metropolitan Constabulary.

Constabulary officers and men, who have been undergoing strenuous training under Japanese judo experts, will exhibit their skill and technique in judo.

Our Units in North Blast 11 Foe Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of the ineffectualness of the leadership of the war of America which has no understanding of the firmness of the conviction of the people of our Empire. As will be seen from the air raid on Kitachishima on August 12, the attack on Minamichishima on September 1, and the present act of wriggling of the enemy, the enemy command has lately been markedly anxious to make the war situation develop. Thus we must be prepared for such acts of guerilla aerial warfare which will be done by the enemy at any time and place.

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MUSSOLINI'S RESCUE WILL SAVE ITALIANS

Nation Will Escape From Being Wiped Off Pages of History, Shiratori Declares

As a result of Benito Mussolini's rescue the Italian nation will escape from being wiped off the pages of history, Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, declared on Monday upon hearing that German paratroops had succeeded in saving the Italian leader, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported the same day.

Said Mr. Shiratori:

"Often have America and Britain blundered but this one in which they have had Premier Benito Mussolini taken away from them will be recorded as the biggest Anglo-American blunder in history. And you can also imagine the feelings of the Italians who have now awakened from their dreams. What strikes me most, however, is the magnificent friendship of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler. What beautiful, great friendship!

"I have never personally been present at a meeting between Fuehrer Hitler and Duce Mussolini but the alliance between Germany and Italy came about only through the existence of these two great men. I am very happy for Italy that the Duce has been rescued. Because of this Italy will escape annihilation in history.

"By the way, what do you think of the tremendous power shown so swiftly by Germany immediately upon Badoglio's treachery taking place? America and Britain probably feel as if they were standing on the edge of a cliff.

"Although the Duce was dictator he was held in restraint by some quarters just as he was when the alliance with Germany was signed. Now, however, he can show his abilities to the full without anyone hindering him. Thus the enemy must be shuddering at a dual menace from the Duce's rescue and his freedom of action."

Notable Progress Made by Manchou

(Continued from Page 1)

the Penchihu Company, turning out pig iron of low phosphorus content on a big scale.

The Showa Steel Works at Anshan, which is using the through process, is steadily increasing its output. An arrangement has been made for the installation of new high furnaces at the plant at the end of this year.

Arrangements to increase the production of aluminum as material for aircraft in Manchoukuo are being made.

Work is progressing on an extension of the Fushun plant of the Manchuria Light Metal Company and the opening of the Antung factory of the same company.

When these projects are completed, the Manchuria Light Metal Company will be turning out several times as much aluminum as it is producing at present.

As for electric batteries, lead and and zinc, all of which are important war materials, they are produced on a large scale of Ching and Hsiuyen, in Antung province, and Yangkiachangtzu in Chinchow Province.

Power Supply Increased

With regard to electricity as motive power, the program for its development in Manchuria has been making good progress. In August 1941 the Suifeng power station on the Yalu River was opened, followed by the Lake Chinpo power station in June last year. March of this year saw the opening of the Fengman power station in Kirin province.

Both the Suifeng and Fengman power stations are the biggest in the world. They are producing far more electricity than the Dnieper power station of the Soviet Union. They have equipment much more powerful than that of the station on the artificial lake of the Hoover Dam which America claims to be the largest in the world.

As for gasoline for aircraft, which is an absolute necessity for the conduct of war, there is a steady increase in the production of this vital material in Manchuria where it is turned out by the Fushun-style direct liquidation process which is a wonder to the world. Between the end of this year and the early part of August next year a factory at Mukden where the Hiagg process will be used and another at Chinchow using the Fischer process will be opened.

Mukden, seat of many war industries, is one immense activity. By day and by night the aircraft and tank factories and the arsenals in the place are working at full blast.

Manchoukuo, with its resources of war materials and its industries turning out materials necessary for the prosecution of war, is now proceeding with the extension of its industrial capacity and has become the arsenal of Greater East Asia.

NIPPON SCIENCE TRIUMPHS

NEW GUINEA RESOURCES

Contrary to Dutch Reports, Japanese Scientists Discover Hidden Riches in Wilds of New Guinea; First Investigation Carried Out Near Firing Line

By JUJI SAWA
Of the Navy Press Corps

NEW GUINEA.—The recently-completed studies by the Special Investigation Corps, organized by the authorities in New Guinea, of natural resources of the island which hitherto have been hidden far underground, have revealed the island as a land of limitless riches, completely overthrowing the previous conception of its being devoid of underground treasures.

By mobilizing authorities in the various branches of science, the Natural Resources Investigation Corps was organized. A few months after their arrival on the island, the members of the Corps, defying all weathers and hardships, completed the first investigation. The fact that the mission was performed on the foremost firing line, in the midst of warfare, will certainly add a new page to the annals of the island as a supplier of vital war materials, in complete contradiction of the reports hitherto published by the Dutch on various occasions which had condemned the island as a worthless and primitive region. Now the true worth of the world's last land of darkness has for the first time, been brought to light.

Japan's superiority in the fields of scientific research will be vindicated when the collection of innumerable specimens of minerals, animals and plants is shortly completed together with tens of thousands of photographs.

Prior to the War of Greater East Asia, the Dutch East Indies Science Society, the Dutch Military Expeditionary Corps and the American investigation party in succession conducted large-scale investigations of the island. However, all these investigations were conducted by the use of airplanes, while the pleasure-seeking attitude of the party members prevented any intensive drive into virgin jungles. It is reported that they even built a dance-hall at their bases. In sharp contrast, the members of the Japanese Investigation Corps, representing authorities on topography, minerals, animals, plants, agriculture, forestry, and anthropology, valiantly endured adversities and privations which only Japanese could possibly endure.

The number of specimens will far surpass the several thousands gathered by the American investigation party. In the sphere of topography, the Japanese authorities were able to detect many mistakes committed by the Dutch expeditionary party.

The Dutch reported that the island was barren of mineral resources due to a scarcity of igneous rocks, but the Japanese discovered plenty of coal of a superior quality and an ample petroleum supply contained in coral reefs. Particularly the discovery of foraminifera throughout western New Guinea attests to the richness of the island in petroleum.

The true geographical features of the island was disclosed for the first time as the result of a thorough investigation. New Guinea is full of coral reefs. Some 200,000 years ago the island emerged to the surface and rose to a height of some 6,000 meters above sea level. The summit of snow-capped Mt. Carstenz still retains clay which is to be found only in the bed of the ocean. Being abundant in innumerable kinds of coral reefs which apparently indicate the different ages, New Guinea can be properly called a museum of coral reefs. It was further revealed that the study of these coral reefs will lead up to the study of the geographical features of the tropics as well as to their underground resources, thus contributing a great deal to the progress of scientific studies in the Southern Regions.

As the island is covered with virgin jungles, an unlimited supply of timber is available, while the quality of soil was discovered suitable for cultivation. Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, radishes, cabbages, tomatoes and egg-plants can be successfully grown.

The party responsible for the study of the native people from the anthropological viewpoint found that the Papuans were physically strong, and that intelligence was higher than they had been previously credited with. The barbarian customs of head-hunting and cannibalism were discarded long ago due to the influence of modern civilization. The important fact that they are capable of competing with the other races in the task of constructing a new East Asia has been fully proved.

MUSSOLINI'S SAFETY SHATTERS FOE PLOT

Action Taken by Reich to Bolster Fascist Regime of Reviving National Spirit

With Il Duce Benito Mussolini rescued from the hands of the treacherous Badoglio Government, another essential part of the Anglo-American intrigue has collapsed, notes a Domei digest of the Italian front situation.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced Sunday that the Germans had succeeded in rescuing the Duce from his place of confinement and this news is expected to contribute enormously to the strengthening of the Fascist National Government set up in Northern Italy on September 9 immediately after the surrender of the Badoglio Government. It will enable the Directory to reconstruct the Fascist regime.

The Directory at present is composed of Roberto Farinati, Chief Secretary of the Fascist Party, Paulo Pavolini, former Minister of Culture and Propaganda, and Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Duce. With the Duce free, the Directory is expected to be placed under his leadership and this will instil the Italian people with the hope of national revival.

Milan, Turin and other important heavy industrial centers in the plains of Lombardy that comprise Northern Italy and Central Italy including the Rome area are now under German occupation. Militarily, the Germans hold all the more important points of Italy. The return of Il Duce Mussolini will strengthen the political power of the patriotic Italians with the support of the Germans.

Meantime, panic is evident in the Anglo-American camp. The Times, of London, deplores the frailty of the Badoglio Government as follows:

"If the Italian authorities who signed the truce agreement are scattered and are deprived of all capacity to conduct administration, the problems facing the anti-Axis forces will be markedly complicated. The anti-Axis leaders planned to bring about the surrender of what Prime Minister Winston Churchill characterizes as an unseparated whole of Italy but the Italians in the various parts of Northern Italy prefer to cooperate with the Germans to a dishonorable surrender and are working for an honorable restoration under the leadership of a new Fascist Government."

Kosuke Fujita Dies

Lieutenant-General Kosuke Fujita, retired, died at his Yamaguchi home Saturday night. He was 68 years old. His last post was Commandant of the Shimonoseki Fortress.

Ex-Mayor Nagata Ill

Hidejiro Nagata, a member of the House of Peers and former Mayor of Tokyo, who has been suffering from gallstone for some time, is now critically ill at his Zoshigaya home.

31st Death Anniversary of Nogi Is Solemnly Observed With Rites

Many Tokyo Residents, National School Pupils Attend —Hero's Lecture at Peers' School on Interview With Stoessel Recalled

In memory of the 31st anniversary of the death of General Count Maresuke Nogi, Hero of Port Arthur, a special ceremony was solemnly observed Monday morning at the Nogi Shrine in Akasaka attended by many Tokyo residents and national school children.

General Nogi bequeathed undying to the students of the Peers' School of which he was then President, through his lecture on the famous interview between himself and General Anatoli Kikhailovich Stoessel at Shuishihying. "Japanese soldiers knew no surrender, but will fight to the last man. That spirit differentiates them from those of other nations." Thus he elucidated Japanese Bushido to his students.

The very spirit bequeathed by General Nogi is today deeply rooted in all the men of the Japanese Forces. The gallant deaths of the 2,000 heroes of Attu, self-blasting of Wild Eagles, unparalleled victories scored on battlefields and the burning fighting of the people behind the guns are all the outcome of the same spirit.

Prof. Ota Comments

On the occasion of the 31 anniversary of the death of the great General, on Monday, Professor Junsuke Ota of the Peers' School commented as follows, the Mainichi reports.

"Whenever I read the poem composed by the late General just before his death the scene of his lecture on the interview at Shuishihying returns to my mind. His lecture then impressed me most profoundly. Some day I should like to make full records of it.

"In 1912 when I was 26, I was transferred from the Nara Normal School to the Peers' School. I was to lecture on the interview between General Nogi and General Stoessel. For some two weeks I studied all the reference books available concerning the interview. I somehow expected General Nogi's visit to my classroom while I was lecturing on that special topic.

"On the morning I was scheduled to lecture, I met General Nogi arriving at the school horseback as usual. Of a sudden I hit on the idea of asking him to take my class just for that special hour. Gaining his consent, I invited the other classes to join ours to attend the General's lecture.

Depicts Scene of Interview

"Standing on the platform General Nogi first drew the background of the scene of the interview on the blackboard, explaining, 'Here is the jujube tree and there stands General Stoessel.' He lightly touched on the fact that his two sons had died in action. Then he made the students laugh by repeating the words of General Stoessel uttered during the course of the interview, 'I never imagined it possible to have the animals of the sea,—the guns brought up from warships, pulled up to the summit of a mountain.'

"Then he emphatically continued, 'General Stoessel was a great fighter in the Western sense, but when we judge from the Japanese point of view we must admit that he lacked the most important and indispensable quality which makes a great general.' Thus saying, he paused for a second and looked round while the students all wondered what was lacking in General Stoessel.

"General Nogi raised his voice and went on, 'General Stoessel surrendered when he was still physically strong enough to interview with me. Japanese soldiers will never give way, but will fight on even after their death. It is a grave mistake if any of the Japanese should admit surrender after fierce fighting like General Stoessel.' The students who listened to the General's lecture for two hours were deeply moved and I, on my part, realized that I had found the true spirit of education in his earnest words.

"When the roar of battle rages day after day, we must fight on with the spirit, unyielding and indomitable, as was embodied by the great General," Professor Ota concluded.

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NEW FORM EVOLVED IN FRENCH ECONOMY

3 Principles Govern System Developed by Reich—France Saved From Economic Ruin

BERLIN.—After the conclusion of the German-French armistice agreement in June 1940, French economy was facing absolute chaos. The flight of the civilian population had deprived the factories of their workers. War production had become superfluous through the cessation of hostilities. The industrial organization had failed, and various installations, warehouses and stores had been destroyed during the retreat of the French forces.

The German military administration for a start made it its task to bring the population back to their home towns and villages and to incorporate them again in the economic process. The fact that the leading back of the population and the harvesting of the crops, which saved France from famine, could be fully carried out within a few weeks, constitutes a merit of the German administrative authorities which has become already historical today.

The big task, which the transformation and revival of French economy was, however, by no means completed with the carrying out of these measures, but had only begun. Jointly with the French Government, a new plan had to be evolved which could give work, and thereby bread to the French workers.

Not Easy Work

The carrying out of this plan was by no means easy. The problem of raw material supplies caused the first difficulties. France could no longer purchase the necessary raw materials from overseas as hitherto, and even deliveries from French North-Africa and its other own colonies became ever more difficult. A more or less liberalistic system as had hitherto prevailed in France's economy with a free play of economic forces, could, in view of these enormous difficulties, no longer save the country from economic ruin. A new method was unavoidable. The country's economy had to be planned and directed.

This new economic form was not introduced by one stroke, but consecutively developed in accordance with the requirements of production.

The three leading principles governing it were as follows: Price control; the introduction of the "Lettre d'Agrement," and industrial concentration.

No economy can plan or work without stability of prices. If this prerequisite is lacking, all bases for commercial calculation are lacking. Beyond this the stability of prices is likewise a necessary prerequisite to a stability of wages. It was, therefore, an indispensable task of the administration to maintain the prices for all goods on a sensible level, while a too rigid fixing had to be avoided in order not to kill the initiative of the producers altogether. The laws provide for a change of prices, but permit it only after Government control organs have consented to it. Thus an efficient check has been put on any increase of prices that aims only at exploitation and profits.

The 'Lettre d'Agrement'

A similarly far-reaching operation in economic life as the stabilization of the price level constitutes the creation of the "Lettre d'Agrement." The administration in a suitable form can support economic enterprises which it deems particularly useful for the economic life of the nation. Beyond this, it can now also create new enterprises whose establishment it believes necessary for coping with certain requirements.

In accordance with a law promulgated in September 1940 the Ministry of Production is empowered to request an industrialist or a group of industrialists to undertake the manufacture of certain articles. This request takes place in the form of the "Lettre d'Agrement" in which type, quality, quantity, and price of the articles that are to be produced as well as time of delivery are stipulated.

The industrialist, who, following such a request, starts manufacturing is protected against the risks of unforeseen economic developments. He knows the prices that he can obtain for his goods. He regularly receives the raw materials that are necessary for the manufacture of his articles, and has a guaranteed market for his products. Beyond this, on the strength of the "Lettre d'Agrement" he can avail himself of credit facilities with the banks.

Third Principle

The third indispensable interference of the administration with the former French economic system finally consisted in the promulgation of a law on industrial rationalization. If by the introduction of the "Lettre d'Agrement" a new production was to be created, then the law on industrial rationalization provides the French Ministry of Production with the possibility of temporarily closing industrial enterprises that are not working economically, or whose production does not serve the satisfaction of economically important demands. By this law a more appropriate distribution of available raw materials and a concentration of industries was attained, and an uneconomic scattering of forces was prevented.

These were the three principles that governed the German military administration and the French Government in their efforts to bring about economic reconstruction. The legal foundations for this were laid down in the law of August 16, 1940 on the provisional organization of industry, and in the law of September 10, 1940 on the distribution of industrial products.

The undeniable fact that French industries are again working under full power proves that the German administration and the French Government succeeded, despite all difficulties, in restarting French production and in securing for the French worker—free from the phantom of unemployment that incessantly threatened him under the economic system of the Third Republic—work and bread.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

'No Celebrating, Please'

An ironic twist to the Italian tragedy which saw Marshal Badoglio make an ignoble surrender lies in the fact that while Germany and Japan are taking the news with an almost audible sigh of relief, the enemy camp is nervously viewing the future with apprehension.

President Roosevelt in mentioning Badoglio's treachery in the course of his speech inaugurating the Third War Loan drive bluntly warned the American people that they had no cause for celebrating, that they must expect harder fighting in the future with increasing sacrifices. Significantly enough, Roosevelt's sentiments were echoed by Secretary of War Henry Stimson, who declared that hard fighting lies ahead in the Italian Peninsula, that the Americans should refrain from celebrating because "Germany and Japan are still fighting and there is no justification for any assumption that they will soon be eliminated." Stimson rightly enough named Japan and Germany as the two most powerful of the nations fighting the anti-Axis Powers.

The jittery anxiety of the American leaders is understandable. In the first place, those Italians worthy of the name are still fighting under the Italian Fascist Government in Northern Italy in concert with the powerful German forces in that sector. There are still many Italians who hold high the honor of their motherland, who hold sacred the great traditions which brought Italy under Benito Mussolini to the position of one of the foremost world Powers.

In the second place, the Anglo-American leaders are aware that the Soviet Union is not fully satisfied with the Italian operations as a substitute for the opening of the second front. They cannot have failed to note the statement appearing in the Red Star, Soviet army organ, on September 7, that even the German High Command looks upon the Mediterranean and Italian theater of operations as a "second class battlefield." They must have been vastly disappointed over the fact that this representative Soviet paper saw fit to point out that Germany, contrary to Anglo-American press propaganda reports, has not seen it necessary to divert any noticeably large force to the Italian Peninsula. And they must have been highly chagrined to have been told by the Soviet vernacular that the German positions on the European continent remain just about as strong as they ever were, and, by inference, that the Anglo-Americans have been of no help whatsoever in weakening the German forces on the Eastern front.

In the third place, it is evident that the enemy leaders realize that the operations in Italy have not weakened Japan in the least, while Germany, as has been pointed out before, is in a way stronger than ever because it is no longer encumbered by weak-kneed traitors of the type typified by Marshal Badoglio. Both Japan and Germany have built up virtually impregnable positions and are steadily strengthening these positions while the enemy pounds in futile desperation at the outer buffer zones. The Anglo-Americans have a long way to go before they even come close to the main German and Japanese fortifications, and they know it. They know, too, that the tighter the Germans and the Japanese draw their lines, the more difficult the fighting will be, the more losses they will have to suffer. They have seen their forces suffer crushingly heavy losses in fighting against greatly outnumbered German or Japanese forces and they are afraid of what will happen when they meet the Axis forces on more or less equal terms.

That is why both Germany and Japan have shown unshaken confidence. That is why Roosevelt and Stimson could only warn, "No celebrating, please."

Students from the South

With the progress of construction in Greater East Asia, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of young people in the various regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere desiring to come to Japan to pursue their education. There are already 2,700 students from the South engaged in scholastic pursuits here. To afford the much-sought opportunity to the largest possible number of aspirants and to provide adequate measures of help and guidance to those admitted into the country is one of the urgent tasks before Japan. In view of the keen interest generally manifested in this important question from the very beginning, it is a matter of general satisfaction that the Government has recently decided on a concrete policy in this regard.

As a matter of fact, the importance of an early formulation of such a policy has been duly recognized by our Government and people. At the 79th session of the Imperial Diet last year, a recommendation was submitted for the inauguration of an educational policy for Greater East Asia. Acting upon this recommendation, the Ministry of Education in May last created a deliberative council to seek the views of school authorities and other educational circles, while a specially appointed committee has been at work in cooperation with the War, Navy, Greater East Asiatic Affairs and other Ministries concerned.

Worthy of special notice in connection with the recent Government decision is the fact that the so-called standardized system of education will be done away with as far as students from the South are concerned. That is to say, instead of moulding these students after a certain standard pattern of education, the Ministry of Education means to give them an education that is adapted to the culture, traditions and customs of their respective home countries. This is as it should be, because the object of their education should be, first and foremost, to qualify them for the role of leadership they are to play in their mother countries when they go home after completing their study in Japan. They should be educated in such a way that what they have acquired in their student days in Japan will at once become their life-blood and a source of useful activities at home. Otherwise they will have studied in Japan to no purpose.

In the matter of character building and general training, however, the Ministry of Education has declared its policy of dealing with the students from the South in the same way as their Japanese confreres. This, no doubt, is what is desired by all students from the South. The point should not be lost sight of, however, that such a policy should be confined to the inculcation of the noble Japanese spirit and scientific knowledge. Under no circumstances should there be a general "Japanization" of these students from the South.

At the risk of repetition, it must be emphasized that the sole aim of their education should be to prepare them for the roles they will be called upon to play in enhancing social progress in their home countries in particular and in building up Greater East Asia in general. This is a point which should be borne carefully in mind by educationists and students alike.

Necessity is apparent, therefore, that the educators who will be in charge of the students from the South familiarize themselves thoroughly with the actualities in the various regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is, therefore, up to the Government to perfect the necessary facilities for a thorough study of the actualities in the South. It is superfluous to point out that the inculcation of an education such as we advocate is impossible if the responsible educators lack a full knowledge of the situations in the countries of origin of their students.

Last but not least, while it is quite necessary to give the best possible treatment to these students, care should be taken lest coming to Japan for study should become something like an attractive fad irresponsibly welcomed by the youths in the South. To prevent such a contingency, it is advisable that circumspection be used in the selection of those to be admitted into the country and that those who are admitted be placed under strict discipline. To accord them special privileges or to treat them with excessive tenderness just because they come from foreign countries would be to defeat the fundamental aim of education. After all, the sole aim of education should be to instil in them full consciousness as Japan's co-workers for the construction of a Greater East Asia.

A Year Ago Today

September 14, 1942

Bluntly warning against popular complacency in the United States, Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, emphatically declared in a public speech that contrary to a popular belief, Japan possesses tremendous national strength. He then voiced the hope that the American people will realize the dangers they are up against and will push to a maximum of their several capacities.

* * *

Indicative of a further drain on the dwindling supply of raw materials in the United States, the Washington Government is planning to mobilize 7,000,000 students to cooperate with the Government in a nationwide campaign to reclaim scrap iron, rubber, paper products and other waste materials.

Origin Of the Tonari-Gumi

By SHIGETO HOZUMI
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Baron Shigeto Hozumi, LL.D., is a member of the Imperial Academy and professor at the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University. His published works include: Senso to Keiyaku (War and Contracts), Rikon Seido no Kenkyu (A Study on Divorce Laws), Mimpo Soron (General Principles of Civil Law), Shinzoku Ho (The Japanese Family Law), Horigaku Taiko (Outlines of Philosophy of Law) and Hogaku Tsuron (Prime Principles of Jurisprudence).

One of the striking features of today's Japan is the system of the "tonari-gumi" (neighborhood association). Ever since the Meiji era, the administration of this country has been based on the so-called principle of lex scripta, or written laws. The Government regulated and directed the life of the nation in conformity with the promulgated laws and administrative codes.

Quite apart from this administrative mechanism, the day-to-day local activity of wartime Japan is now being conducted through the medium of the tonari-gumi, which represents a nation-wide guild organization of the people. Each neighborhood unit of city, town or village has a branch of the tonari-gumi composed of the adjacent households. It is charged with the duty of looking after common welfare and common interests. Owing to the current unprecedented war, it is also functioning as a local defence squad, an air raid precaution section and an administrative unit for food and commodity-card distribution.

Started in 1923

Immediately following the great Kanto earthquake disaster of 1923, the "cho-kai" (street assembly) and the tonari-gumi (neighborhood association) organizations sprang up in Tokyo. Although it is true that these bodies formerly existed in some parts of the city, it is nonetheless a fact that their modern forms originated at this time.

The cho-kai and the tonari-gumi branches were formed in each block of the city to rehabilitate the life of the residents. Some time after the restoration of normalcy these phenomena died out. It was only with the prolongation of the China affair that they were revived on a national scale. At present, not only the branches of the cho-kai and the tonari-gumi exist in every city, town and village, but also those of the "rimpo-han" (mutual aid society).

The cho-kai and the tonari-gumi are not founded on law. Neither are they governed under the autonomous municipal, town or village regulations. They are organizations voluntarily formed by the people to protect their well-being, though they welcome and act according to official suggestions, encouragements and directions.

In 1939, the Mayor of Tokyo suggested the city-wide organization of the tonari-gumi. And on September 11, 1940, the Home Ministry advised the entire nation to establish a branch of the tonari-gumi in every neighborhood unit for the purpose of intensifying mutual aid and mutual collaboration in matters affecting common life and existence.

In order of their origin, it seems that the cho-kai was first started and then divided into several neighborhood associations or guilds. Today, however, it is seen that the tonari-gumi forms the core of the cho-kai. It may be that the national popularity of the tonari-gumi is due to the reason that it appears as the modern form of the feudal system of the "gonin-gumi" (five-family Japanese guild), which had deeply impressed the people's mind with the sense of mutual aid among neighbors.

Originated in China

The five-family guild system originated in China during the Chou Dynasty (800-250 B.C.) in the shape of an autonomous organization comprising a group of five households in the nearest neighborhood. The Chinese ideograph rin in this connection is said to mean "five adjoining houses." Later on, in the Tang Dynasty (600-900 A.D.) this system became more complete, and the families or houses included in the neighborhood unit began to be called the "rin-ho" or "rin-pao" (five-family guild).

This five-family guild system of China was subsequently introduced into Japan. In Japanese literature of 652 mention is made of Chinese "rin-ho" or "rin-pao". Then in the Taiho Statute promulgated in 701 the five-family guild system is itemized in detail. The items indicate that a guild unit elected a chief from among the members of the five families, and acted in unison to insure mutual security and prosperity. It is not known whether all the items enumerated in the Taiho Statute remained in force for a long time; nevertheless the extant historical evidence conclusively proves that the members of a five-family guild unit helped one another socially and especially cooperated in agricultural work.

This system remained in vogue until the feudal period, when the organization of the gonin-gumi (five-family guild of Japanese nature) came to be sponsored. In the literature of the Toyotomi era, references are found pointing to the prevalence of a "junin-gumi" (ten-family) local body. In the Tokugawa Shogunal time, the last cycle of feudalism in the country, the gonin-gumi system was revived and widely adopted.

When the Tokugawa Shogunate executed a policy of discouraging the spread of Christianity in the country, it utilized the gonin-gumi set-up to eliminate the enterprises of Catholic believers. If there was any Christian believer in one of the guild units and the said unit neglected to report the matter to the authorities concerned, the Shogunal law sanctioned the inflicting of appropriate punishment to the whole unit.

The Shogunal administration also made use of the gonin-gumi system to control the movements of ronins (masterless samurai). After the overthrow of the Toyotomi adherents, the Tokugawa Shogunate feared that the vassals of the Toyotomi family and the retainers of those manor lords who had been deprived of their fiefs might hide themselves among the masses to conspire against the administration. To meet such a probable contingency, it ordered all the units of the gonin-gumi not to let any ronin into their towns or villages. Furthermore, the gonin-gumi system was revived to facilitate the collection of taxes. It is, therefore, obvious that these three motives prompted the Tokugawa Shogunate to re-enforce it on a national scale.

Changes Occur

With the march of time, the five-family guild system developed into an administrative mechanism of the Central Government. Each unit was entrusted with the task of settling and disposing of all local matters, with the result that it became the pivot of multifarious local activities. The guild units used to discharge their duties in compliance with the rules, regulations and injunctions contained in a book called the Gonin-gumi Cho (Five-Family Guide Book). It had different editions varying one from the other, and all of them were in circulation throughout the farm villages.

The late Professor Nobushige Hozumi, the father of the writer, collected several editions of the book from various parts of the country. To this the writer has added his own collection, and so he is now in possession of some 470 specimens. It is gathered from these specimens that the main Gonin-gumi Cho consists of three parts, namely, mayegaki (preamble), uke-sho (acknowledgement) and remban (joint signature and seal). All its editions have similar subdivisions, though the contents here and there are slightly different.

A scrutiny of the book discloses that the preamble section is the most important part, for it explains the rules and regulations to be observed by the gonin-gumi to insure the smooth respect for State laws, facilitate the collection of taxes, preserve peace and order and protect national morals and welfare. In a way, it denotes a national family code enjoining each family to pursue morality, humanity, honesty and obedience to law.

The acknowledgement part deals with the joint declaration of the members of a guild unit to the effect that they, having carefully gone through the rules and regulations listed in the preamble, pledge to obey and observe them to the best of their abilities. The text of the acknowledgement differs in different editions, but on the whole they convey the aforesaid idea.

The third section contains the signatures and seals of the members of a guild unit, and this makes the above-mentioned pledge more binding on them. From such an elaborate procedure, it will not be difficult to imagine that the gonin-gumi system operated forcefully in the Tokugawa period.

Book Recorded

After an edition of the Gonin-gumi Cho had been signed and attested by the members of a guild unit, one copy of it was sent to the local magistrate's office for record and another copy was kept by the chief of the unit for the perusal of the members. On certain fixed occasions and festive days, the chief of the unit would read from the latter copy to the members assembled the rules and regulations, thereby reminding them of their pledges and their duties to the neighborhood, as well as to the State.

The Gonin-gumi Cho is a valuable legal document, firstly because it contains official stipulations concerning the standardization of the daily life of the people in the Tokugawa period, and secondly because it reveals the steps that were taken to unify the family spirit of the nation. It may not be absolutely incorrect to say that many of the present-day social laws are improvements on the Tokugawa ones.

When Japan resumed international intercourse in the Meiji era, the gonin-gumi system was abolished in order to accelerate the modernization of the society. An analysis brings to light the fact that the national family spirit, which solidified in the Tokugawa period through the medium of the gonin-gumi system, contributed a great deal to the evolution of modern social adjustments at least in point of united efforts.

In 1888, when the Meiji Government adopted the municipal system, the gonin-gumi autonomous organization came to an end. But as the organization had permeated the life of the farming class, some of its characteristic traces remained as things permanent in the movement of the rural society. In other words, it means that the gonin-gumi was only legally done away with; its spirit was not suppressed. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the tonari-gumi, the modern edition of the gonin-gumi, enjoyed a temporary life in the post-earthquake period, and has now attained unquestionable national popularity.

Dispensed in Sung Dynasty

In China, the five-family guild system, which was improved in the Tang period, came to be dispensed with in the Sung Dynasty. Instead, under a legislation carried out by the famous Chinese statesman Wang An-shih the pao-chia system, or the ten-family guild organization, was established. It remained in currency throughout the Ming Dynasty and the greater part of the Ching Dynasty.

When Taiwan was ceded to Japan following the Sino-Japanese War of 1894—5, it was still in operation; but after the National Revolution it was discarded. This shows that just as Japan abolished the gonin-gumi system after the Restoration, China at a later date independently adopted a similar step to hasten the consummation of the new Republican spirit. In 1929, the Chinese Government implemented official measures to stabilize the revived growth of the pao-chia system. Japan, on the other hand, witnessed a short-lived activity of the tonari-gumi and the cho-kai in 1923.

In 1932, Chiang Kai-shek, in ordering the suppression of bandits, officially laid stress on the pao-chia movement. Three years later a book entitled The Pao-chia System in China was published by Wen Chun-tien in Shanghai. It, in conclusion, has a verse which can be rendered to the following effect:

The fallen flower is not a heartless thing:
It turns to soil and feeds new buds next spring.

Deeply Rooted in National Life

The idea underlying this verse is that as dead flowers are changed into soil and feed the tree that blooms next spring, so the pao-chia system, though discontinued for some time, is deeply rooted in the mind of the nation and will revive and spread throughout the country.

It is gratifying to note that the pao-chia system has not only been revived in China, but also is functioning in an ideal manner in the pacified areas, manifesting Chinese spirit and sentiment.

Side by side with its objective of organizing a mutual prosperity sphere embracing Greater East Asia, Japan in encouraging the southern people to adopt the tonari-gumi system by adjusting it to their national traditions for the purpose of stabilizing and enhancing the sentiment of mutual aid and reciprocity. From the social viewpoint, the present conception of co-prosperity has something in common with the cardinal principle of the neighborhood association of Japan. The envisioned Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has the ideal of good-neighborliness as its fundamental objective. Already neighborhood associations are being increasingly organized in various southern countries, and this tendency can be construed to mean that the tonari-gumi spirit is developing in keeping with the upsurgence of the larger spirit of regional interdependence.

Its Importance

The tonari-gumi of Japan is acting as the bulwark of the day-to-day life of the people at home. Every neighborhood unit in the country has a branch of its which, aside from looking after the material, social and moral needs of the households, functions as an autonomous unit.

A unit of the tonari-gumi is generally formed by eight to ten households. One of the unit member is selected as chief for a certain period, some time from six months to one year. He is vested with the authority to transact all its business. Also he transmits to the members the official orders of the day and Government notifications and instructions relative to air raid precaution drill, fire-fighting, air raid alarm and home defense.

The tonari-gumi is undoubtedly an organization which deserves international appreciation. Herein is represented the force of the people, their family mentality and the resolve to insure the progressive advancement of the nation, overcoming hardships, privations and difficulties.

Britain's Road to Ruin

By TADAO MATSUMOTO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part V

Japan's influence witnessed a marked growth during the World War, while Britain's influence appreciably declined, so that the relative position of Japan and Britain in China was reversed completely. This was, indeed, the very contingency the occurrence of which was most gravely apprehended by Britain at the outbreak of the World War. To this apprehension was ascribable the singular attitude adopted by Britain at the time in formally asking Japan for participation in the War and then in withdrawing this request—a course which she took out of deference to the view of Jordan, the British Minister to China, who held that Japan's entry might produce far-reaching effects on China.

Even after Japan's formal entry into war, Britain left nothing undone in order to restrain the growth of Japanese influence in China.

One scheme concocted by Britain with a view to checking the growth of Japanese influence was to support Yuan Shih-kai's plan for the inauguration of the monarchical regime and make China enter the war in return. Jordan, the British Minister at the time, acting in collusion with Liang Shao-yi, and with the concurrence of Russia and France, indulged in clandestine activities. As this British plot became known, strong feeling was aroused in Japan against Britain and this anti-British feeling was further whetted by a Peking telegram reporting the imminence of an Anglo-Chinese Alliance.

Denies Incident

Alarmed at this state of affairs, the British Government issued instructions to its Ambassador in Tokyo under date of November 26, 1915, ordering him to assure the Japanese Foreign Minister of the baselessness of the report. The British Ambassador accordingly informed Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Foreign Minister at the time, that the British Government had never conceived the plan attributed to it by the report and that it had no intention whatever of opening any negotiations of a political character with China without previous consultation with Japan.

The contents of this Note were later given publicity in the Press at the instance of the Japanese Government. Needles to say, British prestige suffered seriously by giving Japan such an open pledge.

China was too shrewd to overlook this tendency of decline in British influence. When, in February, 1927, an Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs opposed the decision of the Chinese Government to impose an additional Customs duty of 2.5 per cent, the Chinese Government took the drastic step of dismissing him, appointing Edward as his successor. The Chinese Government's action in no way contravened the Anglo-Chinese agreement, for the new Inspector-General, like his predecessor, was a British national, but it is nevertheless obvious that the Chinese Government would not have acted so boldly, had Britain been as powerful as before. Nor would Britain have submitted to such treatment meekly in that case. Britain's prestige in China was at a low ebb at the time, and her loss of prestige was, be it noted, due to the rise in Japan's prestige.

Position Reversed

During the first World War, Britain's position and prestige in China suffered considerably, and by the time the War came to an end, the relative position of Japan and Britain had been reversed so completely that Britain despaired of all hope of restoring her former state of dominance and prosperity.

The natural tenacity of the British people asserted itself, however, and instead of adapting themselves resignedly to the new situation, they devised one method after another in an atempt to recover the lost ground.

During the first World War, Japan made such a big advance in China that her influence was firmly implanted even in the Yangtze Valley, which Britain had long regarded as her sphere of influence. Britain felt much chagrin when she contemplated the situation then prevalent in which, while her own sphere of influence was being steadily encroached upon by Japan, she was powerless to extend her influence to Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan's sphere of influence, or to Shantung.

Finding herself in this predicament, Britain thought fit to carry out a complete change of policy. Accordingly, she abandoned the sphere of influence policy, of which she was the originator, because she felt that, far from bringing her benefit, it was doing her positive harm.

According to the British Government, the renunciation of this policy was first announced by the British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on October 31, 1917, when he declared that Britain had decided to give up the sphere of influence policy in favor of a new policy of international cooperation.

At any rate, Britain took the initiative in abandoning this policy and later at the Washington Conference, she made other Powers follow suit. Her underlying motive was to induce other Powers, Japan especially, to give up their spheres of influence so that she might start new activities in the regions outside her former sphere of influence, thereby rehabiliating her impaired influence in China. It is interesting to note that the sphere of influence which Britain decided to abandon was what she took the lead of the Powers in establishing in China. She was at one time so enthusiastic over it that she was even ready to risk a war on that account.

The organization of a new consortium for financing loans to China was another expression of the new British policy. The new Quadruple Syndicate, which was set up in November, 1920, had the entire extent of China for its sphere of activity and all member States were to pool their loan contracts and preferential rights for operation by the Syndicate.

Japan approved of the scheme in principle, but claimed that Manchuria and Mongolia should be excluded from the sphere of the activity of the projected consortium. America opposed Japan's point of view stoutly, and no agreement was reached for a long time. Meanwhile, Britain, the originator of the scheme, exerted herself to the utmost in order to induce Japan to give up her stand.

British Duplicity

Japan could not carry her point in its entirety, and finally decided to join the new consortium on the understanding that the loans connected with the South Manchuria Railway and a few other railway loans should be excluded. The new consortium which was thus organized died a natural death, however, without starting activity. Anyway, the whole scheme was another attempt of Britain, who fell behind Japan during the World War, to bring Japan back to the starting point and make her restart abreast of her.

The Washington Conference of 1921 was called by America but it was largely at the instance of Britain that problems relating to East Asia were taken up for debate. Britain had planned the convocation of the Four Power Conference of Japan, Britain, America and China, with America as the nominal sponsor, while America had been considering the convocation of a naval disarmament conference. These two schemes crystallized into the Washington Conference.

At the Washington Conference, many problems such as the territorial and administrative integrity of China, the Open Door, the abandonment of spheres of influence, the abolition of extraterritoriality, tariff autonomy, the withdrawal of foreign garrisons and the abolition of foreign post offices, found a solution in China's favor, but it is only fair to conclude that these decisions were reached not so much from motives of benefitting China as for the purpose of depriving Japan of the advantageous position she had secured during the World War. And it was Britain who conceived such a cunning device. Her main objective was to restrain Japan in China in order to recover her own lost ground. That it was not from any sincere motive of helping China's development or of promoting her happiness that Britain shaped her course in this way at the Conference is obvious from the course of action she has subsequently taken in China.

Tactics Changed

When the Lincheng affair occurred in May, 1923, that is, the year following the Washington Conference—an affair in which bandits held up an express on the Tientsin-Pukow railway at Lincheng in Shantung province and carried off 30 Western and ten Japanese passengers—Britain, acting in concert with America, proposed both the suspension of the inquiry into the Chinese juridical system, which had been decided upon at the Washington Conference as the prelude to the abolition of extraterritoriality, and the postponement of the convocation of the special Tariff Conference. They further claimed the international control of the Chinese railways. It was Japan's opposition which prevented these Anglo-American proposals from materializing.

For three months following June, 1926, there occurred a succession of incidents, on the upper reaches of the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking, in which British steamers ran down Chinese vessels, resulting in the loss of Chinese lives and property. On August 29, a British steamer sank two Chinese vessels near Yunyang and among those drowned were a few dozen soldiers under the command of General Wu Pei-fu. The indignant Chinese authorities detained two British ships, then at anchor at Wanhsien, as one means of expediting a favorable settlement of the affair.

This Chinese action caused high resentment among the British authorities who immediately dispatched war vessels to Wanhsien and, after recovering the detained British steamers by armed force, subjected the city to a heavy bombardment from the warships. In this bombardment, over 1,000 buildings and dwellings, including the office of the local Civil Governor, were destroyed and a few thousand innocent people were either killed or wounded.

(To Be Concluded)

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

Nippon Times
Evening

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

No. 15,974 — TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943 — Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Italians Rally in Movement to Revive Fascism Under Il Duce's Guidance

Black Shirts Appear on Streets Again, Party's Banners Hoisted; Mussolini to Rebuild Army; Talks With Hitler Seen

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—When the happy report of Benito Mussolini's rescue was spread throughout Italy, a movement for the revival of Fascism was instantly started by the electrified Italians. Black shirts again appeared on the streets and Fascist banners were hoisted in cities and towns. Fascist leaders and former Cabinet members who had also been rescued by the Germans came in contact with Il Duce and a move for reconstruction of a new Fascist Government has become active.

Il Duce, who had been cut off from all means of information during the period of confinement, started to hear reports of various circles from Monday morning and launched upon reconstructing the new Government. First, he picked the most efficient and patriotic Fascist leaders to form an emergency Cabinet. He is also expected to reorganize a Fascist Army with crack Italian divisions.

Moreover, he is expected to visit the Fuehrer at his headquarters. It is understood that the great leader will start his activities in good earnest after his interview with Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Fascists Regain Power

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—The Fascist Party is regaining administrative power in various cities in North Italy, and the Black Shirt members of the Party held street demonstrations on September 11 despite martial law.

Hostile Editors Disappear

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—The situation in Italy has again seen a notable change with the rescue of Benito Mussolini and the German occupation of Milan.

The Fascist Party is being revived at Genoa and other cities according to a traveller who reached Chiasso this morning. Editors of the Corriere della Sera (Milan), Stampa (Milan), and the Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin), who had been attacking the Fascist system since July 25, have disappeared.

Reich Italians Rally

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Italian laborers in Dresden, Leipzig, Munich, Bremen and Dessau held grand rallies today at which resolutions were adopted to support fully Benito Mussolini and the new Fascist Government.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 14
ASAHI—Mussolini's Return
YOMIURI-HOCHI—U.S. Takes Another Beating; Il Duce Mussolini Rescued

Mussolini's Return

ASAHI—For many reasons the return of Il Duce Benito Mussolini to the leadership of the Italian Fascists who have now organized a Directory to govern Italy is a matter for congratulation.

In the first place, Italy will now be saved from the utter moral ruin to which her unconditional surrender to the enemy and betrayal of her allies would have consigned her. In order to produce a dramatic piece of propaganda, Anglo-American strategists planned to imprison the Duce in order to treat him as if he were responsible for the war. Such an act would have been humiliating to the ex-Premier of Italy individually and intolerable to the Axis nations. But, as it happened, not only did this farce utterly fail but it was Marshal Badoglio who was compelled to flee to Sicily and join the now innumerable ranks of Anglo-American puppet regimes. This is the second point for which the Duce's rescue was fortunate.

As we have often pointed out, Signor Mussolini is a man of great intergrity, pure in mind and soul, and his fiery patriotism has never quailed in the face of any danger. Unfortunately he was foully waylaid and dislodged from power in a coup d'etat. In only 50 days criminal blundering and acts of indelible abomination were perpetrated against the Italian State and people, and her good name was soiled.

On the heels of the coup d'etat the renegade Italian Government communicated with the enemy and plotted to conclude a truce simultaneously with the landing of anti-Axis forces on the Italian mainland. It conducted secret negotiations at Lisbon, Algiers and in Sicily for the humiliation of Italy, the unconditional surrender pending political, economic and financial terms to be imposed on the country thereafter. Not only did the Badoglio clique sell their country by concluding a truce of such a cowardly nature but they have committed the criminal treachery of offering to the enemy bases of operations against their former allies. Among the shabby truce terms there are those which are merely theoretical but the fighting will and strength once lost are extremely difficult to restore.

The knavish treachery of the Badoglio Government against both its country and its allies, however, has been swiftly and neatly brought to nothing by the lightning measures of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler. The occupation of Rome was a master stroke of strategy. It will not be an easy task for Il Duce Mussolini to restore the honor of Italy but he will not stint any effort for the sake of beloved Italy and the unchanging blood-brotherhood he had sworn with the Reichsfuehrer. It is only an undying moral sense that can save a nation.

Today Il Duce Mussolini no longer is in command of the entire Italian Army. But his patriotic ardor and loyalty to his allies are expected to accomplish much in the way of retrieving Italy's honor.

U.S. Takes Another Beating

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The enemy has again attacked North Chishima. Our land, sea and air forces at once struck and brought down nine of the 18 raider planes and wrecked two others, demonstrating the iron solidity of our northern defense.

The East Asiatic counter-offensive scheme of the enemy is probably to advance northward from island to island in the Southwestern Pacific, destroying the transit lines between the southern occupied areas and Japan so as to cut off the supply of important materials, or to wrest back Burma, to reinforce the air force in China and to attack Japan. But despite their boasts, the enemy has found out that the Southwestern Pacific campaign is extremely costly, that it is not yielding the desired results, and that a campaign to recapture Burma is easy to talk about but not so easy to carry out.

According to recent public opinion in the United States, therefore, it may be quite in order to plan for the wresting back of Burma in cooperation with Britain and to concentrate the main strength of the United States in the Southwestern Pacific as the orthodox strategic schedule, but why should the United States army and navy hesitate to avail themselves of the northern route, now that their Attu base has been completed, making the distance to Japan shorter, and aircraft carriers have been much increased? The attack on Minami-Torishima delivered recently by means of aircraft carriers and the present raid on North Chishima have apparently been prompted by this drift of public opinion. But the Americans must have realized by now that miserable and disastrous results attended military operations that are carried out merely to please the public.

On Roosevelt's part, however, he has his face to save in view of his declaration after the Quebec conference that he would adopt a Pacific-first policy of warfare. Moreover, he thinks it disastrous for the anti-Axis nations to prolong the war and is anxiously bent on deciding the issue quickly. From the enemy's point of view, it is imperative to attack the Japanese homeland whatever the sacrifice. In this lies the fatality of the enemy. The defense power shown at North Chishima has proved the completeness of our northern defense but, at the same time, we realize that the war has now come quite close to us. We must not relax our vigilance one whit because of the fine results of the fighting. Behind the unmatched Army and Navy, we must renew our determination to fight on unshaken

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS ISSUE DETAILS OF SENSATIONAL RESCUE; ARMED GUARD HELPLESS

Brilliant Exploit Was Carried Out On September 12

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—The German Foreign Office released the following announcement tonight:

"Il Duce had been imprisoned on a small island near Sardinia, but had been removed to the Italian mainland about a week ago. He was rescued by daring German forces on September 12 and transferred to the place where he is at present. As he was greatly fatigued, he took several hours of sleep upon removal to the city.

"From this morning, reports are being submitted to Il Duce on the existing political conditions and the war situation in Italy. Of course, all news had been withheld from him during his imprisonment. Many of the Fascist heads and members of the former Italian cabinet are seeking to get in touch with their leader, but Il Duce will organize a new government, composed of the most capable and energetic of the Fascist leaders, only after various questions have first seen settlement.

"In all probability, the Fascist army will be organized from the most reliable, the best equipped and the most pugnacious of Italian forces. It is not yet decided as to which city in northern Italy will become the headquarters of the Fascist government. It is quite possible also that the new Italian government may return to its former seat in Rome."

Rescue Details Given

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Details of the dramatic liberation of Benito Mussolini at a certain place on the Italian mainland by members of the Leibstandarte and Reich paratroopers were disclosed this evening.

Il Duce had been successively removed from one place to another since July 25, according to the statement issued by German authorities. Needless to say, the Badoglio Government had maintained rigid watch on the great Italian leader, keeping the places of confinement in strict secrecy. He was removed from one barracks to another in the islands adjoining the Italian mainland every two or three days and at one time he was confined on board a warship. He had been protected by a large number of mounted gendarmes, who were replaced by new groups every several days to keep the matter secret.

It was only three or four days before, says the Reich communique, that the Germans, despite the strict watch kept by the rebel Italians, discovered the last place of Mussolini's imprisonment. No sooner was the place known than the Fuehrer instructed a certain Austrian Captain of the Leibstandarte to rescue the Italian leader at all cost.

Moved From Sardinia

Mussolini had been removed to the mainland from a small island near Sardinia about a week previously. The new place of custody was among the mountains far beyond human habitation and, moreover, the guards had been increased.

At daybreak on Sunday, September 12, intrepid S.S. and S.D. members and Reich parachutists led by the Leibstandarte Captain stormed into the place of detention and succeeded in saving the Fascist leader in the face of the startled rebel guards who could do nothing against the German troopers. The guards had been instructed to shoot Mussolini in case attempts were made to rescue him but in the face of such a sudden, unexpected action of the German soldiers, they remained utterly inactive.

TRUE COMRADES are the two Axis leaders, which was more than proved by the recent spectacular delivery of Il Duce by German troops under direct orders of the Fuehrer.

IL DUCE TAKEN TO ITALIAN CITY

Thanks Hitler For Safe Return Over Phone--Sees Family

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Il Duce, rescued without suffering any injury was immediately removed to a certain big city on the Italian mainland by plane. As soon as he reached safety, Mussolini conversed with the Fuehrer by telephone. It was the first conversation between the two great leaders since the Verona conference.

It is easily imaginable how cordially Il Duce thanked his friend for the latter's friendly considerations and how heartily the Fuehrer congratulated him on his safe return. It must have been a grand dramatic scene, with the backstage of the World War.

Then Il Duce saw his family members who had also been under detention, after six weeks of separation. As he was exhausted after many days of moral and physical sufferings, he went to bed immediately after the meeting and slept soundly for several hours.

Il Duce Phones Fuehrer

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Immediately after his rescue by German para-troops, Benito Mussolini got in touch with Chancellor Adolf Hitler over the telephone to express ap-

(Continued on Page 2)

Pennsylvania Station In N.Y. Gutted by Fire

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 13.—A fire broke out suddenly today at the Pennsylvania Station, New York's largest railway terminus, and has not been extinguished as yet. The cause of the conflagration is not known.

Considerable damage is believed to have been caused up to the present. Pennsylvania Station is the terminus for the trunk lines to Washington and Chicago, much confusion seems to have been caused in the wartime transportation schedule.

Economy in Fuel Urged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—The United States fuel industry must bear a greater burden because of the surrender of Italy, declared United States Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes today, according to Washington reports.

"Americans should further restrict their consumption of fuel," he added in his address "and it is particularly regrettable that the production of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, has been recently showing a declining tendency."

Swiss Guard Frontier

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—Frontier defense corps at St. Moritz, St. Gotthard and other places on the southern frontier of Switzerland have been mobilized, and all passes in the Alps have been placed under the strict guard of Swiss forces, Swiss military authorities announced today.

Mussolini Rescue Jars Britain--Foreign Office Attempts Denial

London Newspapers and B.B.C. Only Give Skeleton News—Reuter Declares Issue Will Exercise Profound Effect on Balkans

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The report on the rescue of Benito Mussolini came as a great shock to Britain, and the spokesman of the British Foreign Office, who had just announced how the anti-Axis had tricked the puppet regime of Italy, refused to comment on Il Duce's liberation.

London newspapers and the B.B.C. gave only skeleton news.

"If the German report is true, it must be said that the rescue of Mussolini is the most striking and sensational exploit since the beginning of the war," Reuter declared. "The rescue of the Fascist leader was made at a small town in the neighborhood of Palmero, Sicily, and he was escorted to Italy by plane. The act was certainly audacious and will exercise a profound effect on the Balkans."

Balkans Seen Interested

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 13.—Reports on the rescue of Benito Mussolini have caused a great sensation in anti-Axis circles, and even Reuter affirms that if the German report is true it is undoubtedly one of the most daring and sensational exploits since the outbreak of the war.

The London journal, Observer, said on Sunday morning that Adolf Hitler had turned the Italian issue into a direct challenge to see who is stronger in Europe, the British army, or the German army.

All countries, especially the Balkans, are watching with the greatest interest Germany's attitude toward Italy and future developments in Italy consequent upon the turn of affairs caused by the Badoglio regime's signing of a separate armistice.

The Fuehrer is determined to show that renegades cannot get away with "monkey tricks" while those who have remained loyal to their words will continue to enjoy German support.

British Disappointed

Domei

BERNE, September 13.—The great disappointment caused in British circles over the course of events in Italy, was reported by Swiss papers.

The British press, these papers declared, openly showed impatience on Sunday and did not restrain their criticism, adding that a deep depression was created in Britain by the reports that German rescue forces had liberated Benito Mussolini.

British Feign Excuse

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—In connection with the rescue of Benito Mussolini, the British Foreign Office **authorities are said to have issued the following statement today:**

"Il Duce Mussolini has never been in the hands of the anti-Axis forces and nothing was known of his whereabouts."

Enemy's Terms Stiff Compared to Germans' In French Armistice

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—The armistice conditions for the Badoglio Government which were revealed on Sunday received considerable attention in the German circles, which particularly emphasized the shameful character of the terms imposed by the anti-Axis Powers. The same quarters also stress the fact that the Anglo-Americans are concealing the political and economic terms. In this connection, the Wilhelmstrasse declared that it would be worthwhile to compare these harshful conditions with the clear and lenient terms established in the German-French armistice, which were published six hours after its signing.

P.I. JOURNALS DENOUNCE BADOGLIO'S TREACHERY

Call Action Taken As Unjustifiable

Domei

MANILA, September 13.—The European situation last week which saw the ignoble surrender of the Badoglio Government toward the anti-Axis caused little excitement in the Philippines as the Filipinos went determinedly about the task of preparing their country to gain independence, a goal they expect to see materialized within a few months.

To Filipinos who possess a long history of valiant battles for freedom against Spain and the United States and who have witnessed countless of their heroes laying down their lives as martyrs for the cause, the unconditional surrender of Marshal Pietro Badoglio aroused nothing spectacular but a feeling of utter contempt for the traitorous Italian Premier.

In this connection, local journals unanimously describing the betrayal of the Badoglio regime declared: "Badoglio's betrayal is utterly unjustifiable and cannot be excused or defended on any ground." The press added that such treacherous and vile action would never happen to the Filipinos, who would fight even after all hope is lost to defend their motherland from foreign encroachment.

The newspapers also asserted: "It is gratifying to note that the Japanese and Germans are not placed at any disadvantage by the unprecedented Italian treachery."

Steinhardt Leaves for U.S.

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 13.—United States Ambassador to Turkey, Laurence Steinhardt, left Ankara this morning for Washington, according to reports from the Turkish capital.

REICH FORCES ENTER TIRANA

Albanians Give Big Ovation--Strategic Points Occupied

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—German motorized units entered Tirana, capital of Albania as the people lined the streets openly welcoming the arriving troopers.

The Italian forces in the city have surrendered their arms to the Germans since their commander has ordered his men not to offer resistance.

Meanwhile, the occupation of strategically important points in Albania have been carried out without the slightest hitch and all important points along the coast and mountain passes are in German hands.

Piraeus Fleet Seized

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Italian warships and merchant fleet in the harbor of Piraeus have been taken over by the German navy according to a DNB report.

It is said that several thousand Italian navy men in Athens as well as Piraeus have joined the German navy.

Over Half Million Disarmed

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters claims that the disarming of the Italian army has almost been concluded with those surrendering exceeding 500,000

(Continued on Page 2)

2 Java Leaders Desire To Serve on War Front

Domei

SEMALANG, September 13.—Showing deep emotion for the realization of their participation in Java's administration, two Javanese leaders last Thursday called on Governor Miyano of Semalang State at his office to file an enthusiastic petition for permission to be sent to the front.

They are Winarno Danoeatmodjo, 35-year-old vice-chief of the Semalang branch of the Poetra, and Gaffar Ismail, 45-year-old assistant managing editor of the newspaper, Sinar Baroe.

The gist of the petition follows:

"We ask permission to fight on the front side by side with the Japanese for the sake of our Fatherland. If permitted, we are both determined to stand at the head of the Indonesian people to guide them. In this manner we are convinced we can contribute to the advancement of the Indonesian race, and also to the favorable progress of the war situation."

S.S. TEIA MARU DEPARTS FOR NATIONALS EXCHANGE BETWEEN JAPAN AND U.S.

Due at Murmagao Oct. 15, Gaimusho Statement Reveals

The departure of the Teia Maru, Japanese exchange vessel, from Yokohama early this morning, bound for Port Murmagao in Portuguese India via Shanghai, Hongkong, North San Fernando, Cape Saint Jacques and Shonan, was revealed in a statement by the Foreign Office at 11 a.m. this morning.

After taking on board the American citizens residing in East Asia at these ports of call, she is scheduled to arrive at Port Murmagao on October 15 where the exchange with Japanese residents from North and South America will take place.

The American exchange ship, M. S. Gripsholm, sailed from New York on September 3 bound for the same port via Rio de Janeiro.

The Foreign Office statement follows.

STATEMENT BY THE GAIMUSHO WITH REGARD TO THE SECOND EXCHANGE OF RESIDENTS BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

"With a view to execute the second exchange of residents between Japan and American countries, the Japanese exchange vessel, Teia Maru, with residents from Japan and Manchoukuo, who are to be exchanged, sailed from Yokohama on September 14 at 1 a.m. On her way, she will call at Shanghai, Hongkong, North San Fernando (the Philippines), and Cape Saint Jacques (French Indo-China) to take on more evacuees.

"She will then proceed to Shonan and is expected to arrive on October 15 at Port Murmagao.

"Further, the American exchange vessel, M. S. Gripsholm, with 1,340 evacuees on board from North America sailed from New York on September 3 and is heading for Rio de Janeiro.

WAR FLASH

Invaders Meet Reverses

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The fighting in Italy is being concentrated in the Salerno area where the Wehrmacht launched attacks in the northern area, throwing back the invaders toward the town and coast, according to Berlin dispatches. Southwest of Salerno, the Americans landed crack reinforcements in an attempt to break through the German lines but were pushed back after suffering heavy losses. The Anglo-American invasion fleet in the Gulf of Salerno has been subjected to intensive air attacks by the Luftwaffe which sank two large merchant vessels and a torpedo boat, damaged other warships and transports as well as scoring direct hits on harbor facilities where enemy troops and supplies were being landed. German speedboats accounted for a 10,000-ton enemy transport, while off the Corsica coast, Reich bombers sank another enemy destroyer.

Soviet Drives Checked

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Reich troops, in concert with naval landing detachments, inflicted sanguinary losses on Soviet forces in the Novorossisk area, while bitter struggles are being continued in the southern and central sectors, Berlin reports. The military correspondent of DNB reported that the Soviets achieved a partial success in a drive on the right wing of the German forces on the Desna front when they crossed a river under protection of an artillery barrage. It was also reported that the Soviets have established a bridgehead on the western bank of the river, but German formations have narrowed the Red Army's position. Meanwhile, the Germans frustrated another attempt of the Soviets to break through in the southwestern Kirov area

Germans Sink 36 Ships

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—A British convoy of 40 ships heading for Murmansk was attacked by German submarines and planes in a four-day attack during which 36 vessels were sunk, reported president Charles Jarman of the British Marine Association in an address before the Labor Union Conference, Southport, according to the Daily Herald. Jarman, added that the first attack, which lasted for two days, was made by U-boats which claimed 19 ships within four hours. The second attack was made by German planes operating from a base in Finland, during the course of which 17 ships were sunk. Only three of the ships of the convoy, and another which had been heavily damaged, succeeded in entering the port of Murmansk, he concluded.

No News of Hidaka

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—No news of Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Shinrokuro Hidaka, and other Japanese residents in Rome has been heard since the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime.

Reuter, however, reported today quoting Berlin broadcast that Ambassador Hidaka submitted to strong protest on the recent treacherous act of Italy to the Chief of Staff of the Italian army.

Chile, Brazil Sign Pact

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 13.—A new trade agreement was concluded between Chile and Brazil and is now in force, the Chilean Government announced today, according to Santiago reports,

BA MAW ASSURES INDIANS OF BURMESE ARMY'S AID

Will Help in Their March to New Delhi

Domei

RANGOON, September 13.—"Indian independence is now within reach and the Burmese Army will extend its utmost cooperation toward the Indian National Army when it starts its march toward Delhi," declared Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, at a tea party given by the local committee of the Independence League to felicitate Burma's independence.

Declaring that the time has come for Asia to restore its lost rights, Dr. Ba Maw said that under Japan's letdership all Asiatics are now closely united for the attainment of this common objective.

The Indian people, he continued, now have an able leader in Subhas Chandra Bose and there is nothing wanting for them to regain their independence.

He strongly emphasized that Burma, which is India's friend, is now ready to dispatch its army toward Delhi together with the Indian National Army, thus pledging Burma's greatest friendship toward the Indians.

Meanwhile Kalim Ganni, chairman of the local committee of the Indian Independence League, declared that a new chapter in Indian history has already been written with the independence of Burma.

Later, large floral gifts were offered to all the Cabinet Ministers of Burma by representatives of the Indian Independence League,

Wide Political Repercussions Seen Resulting from Mussolini Release

Benito Mussolini was rescued "at a place as high and remote as the nest of eagles," by German paratrooper and others who attacked the place of confinement on soundless vehicles, Dr. Paul Schmidt, Spokesman of the German Foreign Office revealed at the press conference on Monday, according to a telephone report to the Asahi from Berlin.

"Details of Mussolini's rescue will shortly be given to you by those who actually participated in the adventurous enterprise," Dr. Schmidt declared to newspapermen. "One thing I can disclose here is that the Italian leader was rescued at a very high and remote place 'like the nest eagles.' Reich paratroopers and members of the Leibstandarte quietly went to the spot on noiseless vehicles.

"The enterprise," said the German Spokesman, "was the most adventurous and thrilling event ever reported during the last several years. No wonder that the world should be amazed at the brilliant feat accomplished by the German troopers."

The liberation of the Fascist leader, according to Dr. Schmidt, will produce immeasurable political effects. The rapid progress of the coup d'etat by the Badoglio faction, he pointed out, was due to the fact that the Italian people were very much confused and uneasy as Mussolini's whereabouts was not known. Now that the Italian people's confidence has come back to them, the Spokesman emphasized, the situation has undergone a radical change.

"The new Fascist Government," declared Dr. Schmidt, "must rescrutinize its stand accordingly. The new Italian Government should formulate its relations with the Reich and other policies from an entirely new standpoint.

"Due study must be made from the viewpoint of international law as to whether Mussolini's reappearance will annul the terms of truce which Badoglio has signed. Anyhow, you can understand that Mussolini is now proceeding to an undisclosed place over a safe route under protection of the Reich forces."

Meanwhile, broadcasting motorcars equipped with loudspeakers ran throughout Rome and other Italian cities on Sunday evening, spreading the hot news of Il Duce's rescue among the public. The people once again hoisted Fascist banners at their door fronts and the whole scene presented a renaissance of Fascism.

Bolsters Axis Camp

The lightning rescue of Benito Mussolini by German para-troop and other death-defying units has come as a great surprise to the entire world. The Asahi obtained the following detailed information about Mussolini's come-back from its Berlin Bureau Chief Moriyama through international telephone:

Asahi. The rescue of Il Duce sounds almost miraculous. What do you know of the matter?

Moriyama. The German Headquarters issued, on the night of September 12 a special announcement to the effect that Mussolini, who was detained by the Badoglio Government and who was on the point of being handed over to the anti-Axis Army in North Africa, has been rescued by German para-troop and other death-defying units. This announcement has come as a surprise to both the Axis and anti-Axis.

With such events as the anti-Axis landing on Sicily, Badoglio's betrayal and Italy's separate peace having taken place successively during the past one or two months, the German nation felt uneasy, but this feeling changed when it was learned that "Mussolini had returned."

Mussolini's resignation didn't take place according to constitutional procedures though the Badoglio Government announced on the contrary.

Changed Prison Often

The German Government observed that in spite of the Badoglio Government's announcement, Mussolini's resignation hadn't take place according to constitutional procedures but resulted from the anti-Fascist coup d'etat. With establishment of the Badoglio regime, the German Government secretly mapped out a plan to bring Mussolini to the German side. However, the Badoglio faction knew that if they allowed that to happen, the retaliation by the Fascist Party and Germany would seal their fates. So they changed their captive's prison often to outwit the Germans. So far, the only information available was that, he had been removed to Ponza Island in Gaeta Bay.

Judging from the Fuehrer's character and way, if Mussolini had been in German hands at the time of the political change in Italy Germany would have rejected the Badoglio regime and attacked the traitors with the Fascist regime as the orthodox government of Italy. However, in spite of desperate efforts on the part of Germany to rescue Mussolini, Il Duce could not be rescued. It was considered impossible to recover the person of Il Duce after the conclusion of the truce agreement. Such being the case, the German Government officially announced that "the Badoglio Government arrested Mussolini and would hand him over to the Anglo-American Powers according to the truce agreement."

Dr. Paul Schmidt Spokesman of the German Foreign Office in a press conference said that under the prevailing situation he could not deny that Il Duce had been handed over to the Anglo-American Army in North Africa. As a result, the desperate German efforts to rescue Mussolini were thought likely to end in failure.

In his speech on September 10 the Fuehrer admired Benito Mussolini's character with the words "my blood-bound friend Mussolini." These were taken as Hitler's last parting words for Mussolini. The German nation's indignation with the Badoglio faction was fanned all the more. One day after the Fuehrer's farewell speech for Mussolini, he was rescued by the Germans. Where and what the German para-troops did, have not been announced clearly as yet. Nonetheless, this was a thrilling scene which adorns the last act of the drama of Badoglio's betrayal. It is but natural that the German nation should have been delighted.

Asahi. As he was rescued by German troops and not by his own men, Il Duce perhaps would be full of deep emotion. The psychological effect of his safe return is far-reaching. What effect will it exercise on the Italo-German side?

Moriyama. Far-reaching indeed, I think. With the return of Il Duce, the new Fascist Government has been given an added significance. Many semi-Fascist Italians, though they have hesitated thus far, will rally under Mussolini. With Badoglio's treachery, the Tripartite Alliance has been legally an impending question. As, however, Il Duce has returned to lead the orthodox government of Italy, it may be said that this question will be discussed from a more positive point of view.

Germany's success in the rescue of Mussolini has in a sense halved the effect of Badoglio's betrayal, and has given a bright hope to the Axis.

Il Duce Taken To Italian City

(Continued From Page 1)

preciation for his deliverance.

German authorities report that the voices of both leaders trembled with the intensity of their feelings as the historic telephone conversation took place. This was the first time that Il Duce and the Fuehrer had spoken to each other since the Verona Conference.

To See Fuehrer

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Benito Mussolini has started for the Fuehrer's Headquarters to confer with Chancellor Hitler, according to reports received here.

Son Reaches Reich

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Vittorio Mussolini, son of Benito Mussolini, is reported to have arrived in Germany.

More Leaders Freed

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—More Fascist Party leaders are being rescued from detention by German forces, according to German authorities.

Taken by Surprise

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Italian units guarding Il Duce Benito Mussolini were under strict orders to shoot him the instant attempts were made to rescue him. However, the guards were paralyzed by the daring exploit of the German forces, and Il Duce was rescued without a scratch on his body.

Mussolini's Family Rescued

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Simultaneous with the rescue of Benito Mussolini, special storm units of the Leibstandarte are said to have rescued his family.

Rescue Fascist Leaders

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—German Government authorities announced at the press conference at noon today that rescues of Fascist leaders were effected simultaneous with that of Benito Mussolini, although the names were not disclosed.

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POLISH FOREIGN CHIEF DEMANDS WIDER RIGHTS

Wants Soviet Union To Return Territory

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Attending the "National Council" of the refugee Polish Government yesterday afternoon, Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister of the refugee Polish regime, explained the policy of his Government toward the Soviet Union in the following words:

"It is desirable that the Soviet Union understand the refugee Polish Government's rights and interests. I demand that not only from political rights but also from a humanitarian consideration, as many Polish residents as possible in the Soviet Union should be permitted to depart from that country.

"As the Soviet Union and Poland are fighting our mutual enemy, there is no necessity to take up the question of demarcating the frontier between the two countries. But our Government firmly insists upon the restoration of our former territory."

Press Comments

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by any attack of whatever magnitude or impact.

Il Duce Mussolini Rescued

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The fate of Il Duce Benito Mussolini had been one of the greatest sources of interest not only to the Axis nations but to the whole world ever since the coup d'etat of July 25. Now we are told that as a result of the gallant action of German paratroops and other units the Duce has been rescued. Recently we learnt that the Germans had occupied Rome and the judgment of Heaven had descended on the renegade Badoglio regime. Today we are informed that Il Duce is free. Our faith in the just dispensation of Heaven and that perfidy does not pay has been confirmed more than ever.

The fervor of patriotic Italians to redeem their lost honor by rallying to the Duce's standard will reach its height under his actual leadership and he will be supported by able members of the Fascist Party who have been rescued one after another by the Germans.

The Duce's return will not only give strength and hope to the Italian people but will cover the breach made between Germany and Italy by the betrayal of July 25. The Fuehrer's broadcast speech of September 10 shows how firm remains the blood-brotherhood of the two leaders.

The occupation of Rome, scattering of the Badoglio regime and rescue of the Duce have completely uprooted the knavish conspiracy of Anglo-American strategists and Badoglio. We see in this two lessons. One is that strategy can never prevail against faith. Strategy may overpower justice for a time but machinations against the will of Heaven must sooner or later be frustrated. The second is that in war, strategy not backed by real fighting strength cannot win. Victory can only be gained in the last analysis by actual fighting strength. Justice combined with fighting strength—it is this that promises ultimate victory. This is a maxim true for all ages and all climes.

HERO REMEMBERED . . . Pupils at the Nogi National School in Tokyo gathered around the portrait of the great Army leader of the Russo-Japanese war, after whom the school was named, to pay their respects on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of his death, yesterday.

Japanese Traveler Gives Account of Milan Bombing

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—A certain Japanese, who had been staying in Milan prior to and at the time of the announcement of the Badoglio Government's surrender to the anti-Axis forces, reached Berlin on September 10 and relates his story as follows:

"I was in Milan for the last several months inspecting various quarters. Almost half of the buildings in the city had been damaged, slightly or greatly, from the five air raids during the latter part of July. Then the large-scaled bombing attack, lasting for about three hours, on August 13 left no undamaged buildings in the whole city.

"I was in the hotel dining room when the surrender of the Badoglio regime was announced through the radio at 8:30 p.m. on September 8. As the situation assumed ominous aspects, I borrowed a truck from the president of a certain aircraft manufacturing company the next day and made my way to the place were the German forces were stationed, asking the direction from the Italians and passing without any mishap enroute. After spending the night in the German barracks, I boarded the express train for the border the next morning.

"All was generally quiet along the border, and a queer sensation came over me as I compared the ominous and disquieting atmosphere within the Italian territory."

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GREEK CATHOLIC BISHOPS HOLD MEETING IN MOSCOW

First of Its Kind Since Russian Revolt

Domei

MOSCOW, September 12.—A conference of Greek Catholic bishops, the first to be held since the Russian Revolution, took place in Moscow on September 8. Father Serge, Bishop of Moscow, was elected Patriarchate of Moscow and of all Soviet Russia.

It was also decided to reorganize an elders' council, comprised of the bishops of Moscow and other dioceses.

Father Serge's investiture of office will take place this morning with impressive ceremonies at the Moscow Cathedral.

The drastic change of front in the Soviet Government's religious policy has created considerable reaction among the Soviet populace as well as the foreign residents in Moscow.

Judging from the resolution adopted at the bishops' conference and sent out to all Christians in the world asking for cooperation in Soviet Russia's prosecution of the war, it is quiet obvious that the change in the Soviet's religious policy embodies political significance.

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Reich Forces Enter Tirana

(Continued from Page 1)

men.

In Italy proper, South France as well as the Balkans, increasing number of Italian units have declared their willingness to fight on the German side and some of them have already been assigned special tasks of restoring order and security. It has been disclosed that the naval base at Pola on the East Adriatic coast is now firmly in German hands.

Pivotal Center Controlled

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Military authorities of the German forces occupying Rome made the following proclamation through radio tonight, according to Rome dispatches:

"German forces have now grasped the defenses of the pivotal center of Italy. Refractory elements at first resisted the Reich forces and a small number of encounters occurred at the instigation of these elements, but complete order has now been restored to Rome.

"Italian citizens are requested to hand over any weapons in their possession to the German authorities, and whoever is found with arms in his possession after September 15 will be punishable by death. Furthermore, martial law will be rigidly applied to those violating the military regulation in any other manner."

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